

Painting,
Paperhanging,
Mellor Bros. Ltd.
TO FORT ST.

Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 39,

VICTORIA, B. C., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1904.

NO. 137.

THE "Three Stone" Ring



There is probably no ring between \$10 and \$50 in price that is more effective for its cost than our three-stone ring.

It consists of a great number of pretty combinations of the

Diamond, Pearl, Ruby,
Emerald, Turquoise,
Sapphire, Etc.

We are showing a great variety of these at prices most advantageous to your buying here. We are able to do so by importing our own gems, which are free of duty into Canada, direct from the cutters, and mounting them in our own factory.

Challoner & Mitchell



Tetley's
Choice Teas

ABSOLUTELY
PURE

Acknowledged to be the best value
in the market

Hudson's Bay Co., Distributing Agents

SATURDAY BARGAINS

Newball & Mason's Sauce -
3 bottles for 25c

Heaton's "Octagon" Pickles -
pint bottle, 15c

Dixi H. Ross & Co.,

The Independent Cash Grocers.

"Melrose" Bath Tub Enamel...

TWO SIZES: 35c. AND .65c.

The Melrose Co., Ltd., 78 Fort Street.

CREAMERY CHOP FEED (FOR COWS)

Specially ground and proportionately mixed so as to give the greater amount of milk
SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St., Tel. 413.

FIREMAN'S DEATH.

Third Victim of Nitric Acid Fumes in
Denver Fire Succumbs.

Denver, Oct. 13.—Frank P. Lunt, one of the
dremen who breathed nitric acid fumes in
the etching room of the Denver Post
several weeks ago, is dead. Lunt was out of
danger, but suffered a relapse two days ago. This is the third victim of the acid
fumes. Charles Eymann, who had recovered
so far as to face attending physicians
to believe he would get entirely well, has
taken a change for the worse.

THREW ACID IN WOMAN'S FACE.

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 13.—Mrs. Hollett
Snow dashed a glassful of carbolic acid into the face of Mrs. Mary Bumel. Mrs.
Bumel's face, neck and chest were burned
black, and she probably will lose her
sight. Mrs. Snow was arrested.

Both of the women are young. Mrs.
Bumel was one of the heirs of the famous
Bumel estate, which was in litigation in
the courts of this country and France for
twenty years. Mrs. Snow recently fled
suit for damages against Mrs. Bumel, al-
leging that the defendant had alienated
her husband's affections.

JAPS CONTINUE TO MAKE ADVANCES

The Left and Right Flanks of Russian Army
Fighting South of Mukden Order-
ed to Retire.

Thirty-Eight Guns and Number of Ammunition Wagons Cap-
tured by Oyama's Forces—Fleet at Port Arthur
May Attempt to Escape From Harbor.

(Associated Press.)

The only direct news of to-day's
fighting in Manchuria is contained in an official report from Marshal
Oyama to Tokio that the battle is
raging along almost the entire front,
and that the Japanese are making
satisfactory progress.

Beyond this the dispatches relate
entirely to the developments yesterday and Wednesday. They make it
plain that the battle is of the most
desperate character, the fighting ex-
ceeding in ferocity that at Liao
Yang.

The losses on both sides are un-
doubtedly heavy, but figures have as
yet not been received.

Kouropatkin officially confirms the
loss of a large number of guns on his
right flank, which was forced from
its position by a night attack of the
Japanese. He was also compelled to
withdraw some distance on his left, as
the position was found to be too
far advanced.

The dispatches show that the
operations of Wednesday and Thurs-
day were unfavorable for the Rus-
sians.

The Russian losses are reported
as especially heavy on their left and
centre, where it appears that the
hottest fighting occurred.

OYAMA REPORTS
"SATISFACTORY PROGRESS."

Tokio, Oct. 14.—1 p.m.—Field Marshal
Oyama reports that fighting is in pro-
gress along almost the entire front, and
that the Japanese are making satis-
factory progress.

GUNS WERE LOST
AND THEN RECOVERED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—11:55 a.m.—
An official telegram from the front
states that the Japanese captured 16
guns on the right flank of the Russian
troops on Wednesday night, though most
of these were recaptured.

The Japanese subsequently captured
several other guns. The number taken,
however, is not stated.

THE RUSSIAN RIGHT
FORCED TO RETIRE

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—The Emperor
has received the following dispatch,
dated yesterday, from General Kouropatkin:

"Two regiments of the Russian right,
on October 12th, sustained heavy losses.

The commander of one was killed and the
brigade commander was wounded. Both regiments were compelled to withdraw,
abandoning their artillery, but sub-
sequently, under Col. Vannovskiy, who

temporarily assumed command of the
brigade, they, after a desperate assault,
regained possession of the guns with the
exception of 16, which remained in the
hands of the Japanese.

"The final issue of the battle Wednes-
day on this flank was successful for us.
On account of a night attack of the
Japanese, who executed a turning move-
ment, our troops were forced not only to
abandon their positions but again lost
the guns previously recovered from the
Japanese. Our forces retired to the po-
sition previously prepared on the
Shakhen river."

ANXIOUS TIME
AT ST. PETERSBURG.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—10:05 p.m.—
It is now 7 o'clock at night on the bat-
tle-ground below Mukden, and the fate of
Gen. Kouropatkin's forward movement
and possibly the fate of his whole army
may already have been decided, but no
word has yet come regarding the issue.

Naturally the city is filled with com-
plete rumors of defeat and victory.

The public has been aroused to the
highest pitch of excitement and anxiety
by Kouropatkin's dispatch of last night
revealing the terrific character of the
combat yesterday and acquainting the
people officially that he was on the de-
fensive. That, together with the Tokio
dispatches declaring that the Japanese
forces were everywhere gaining ground
and that the Japanese legation to-day received the
following cablegram from Tokio:

"Marshal Oyama sent the following re-
port of the engagement of Wednesday
and Thursday:

right army both occupied important
eminences, continuing attacks.

"The operations of the central army
are now progressing favorably, dislodging
the enemy there from several strate-
gic positions.

"Our reinforcements are arriving con-
tinually at Yentai."

CASUALTIES WILL
AMOUNT TO THOUSANDS.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 14.—5:15 p.m.—
A later dispatch from Gen. Sakharoff,
sent at 6 o'clock this morning, explains
more of the operations of October 12th
and October 13th, from which it appears
that the Russian centre was due north
of the Yentai mines, the right running
west a short distance beyond the rail-
road, and the left sweeping southeast-
ward towards Benshu. The real bloody
work did not begin until Wednesday,
when the Japanese made a series of de-
termined attacks on Shabuashy, about
seven miles north of Yentai, but the Rus-
sians held off their assailants.

In the meantime, however, the ex-
treme right, comparatively lightly held,
was forced back, thus compelling Kouropatkin
to slightly draw back his line
above Yentai in order to preserve its
integrity.

In the extreme left, after a determined
resistance, the Russians succeeded in car-
rying the rocky heights and Hua pass,
north of Benshu, but the arrival of
Japanese reinforcements, Kouropatkin says,
made it impossible for the Russians
to press the advantage here as the left
was too far advanced. It was also with-
drawn some distance.

Reports from the left, however, only
show the situation up to yesterday after-
noon.

A high official of the general staff tells
the Associated Press that the situation,
while critical, is not desperate. Kouropatkin
is keeping his head and acting
cautiously as shown by his withdrawal
on both wings in the hope that the
Japanese assaults will exhaust themselves.
He says the slaughter was fright-
ful. No estimate of the losses is yet pos-
sible, but they run far into the thou-
sands. The losses were especially heavy on
the Russian left and centre. In a single regiment out of over a hundred
officers, only eight escaped.

The Associated Press is informed on
the same authority that no information
has been received here tending to confirm
the report that the Japanese are likely
to cut off a force on the Russian left,
neither is the threatened enveloping
movement against the Russian right
greatly feared, Kouropatkin having a
large number of Cossacks on his right,
held in leash to meet just such a con-
tingency. It is now evident that Kouropatkin's
plan was to press his advantage
not directly from the front, but towards the
left, for the purpose of getting in the
rear of Oyama's triangle.

RUSSIAN SUPPORTS
WERE DISPERSED.

Tokio, Oct. 14.—5:30 p.m.—An extended
report from the Manchurian head-
quarters reached Tokio during the night
and was published this afternoon. It
records severe fighting during yesterday
and additional Japanese gains.

The contest at Benshu continues to
be undecided.

Yesterday a force of Japanese cavalry,
commanded by Prince Kanin, made a
detour of the Russian left flank in the
rear of Benshu, and partially scattered
the Russian supports.

FLEET MAY MAKE
ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE.

Tokio, Oct. 14.—The admiralty says it has no information in regard to
the report from St. Petersburg, by
way of Paris, of the appearance of five
Japanese cruisers off Vladivostock, and
was engaged in the coasting trade, running
between the sea and the hills, calling at dif-
ferent points. She was thus able to
make two trips a month from here carrying
general supplies. She was capable of
carrying about 550 tons of cargo.

She left here on Monday, October 3rd,
under the command of Capt. Oliver.

At the time of the fire she was loading
lumber for a school house and church,
which was being built at Massett. The
Nell has been in trade on this coast for
about eighteen years, having been built
there for the purpose.

STEAMER NELL DESTROYED BY FIRE

VESSEL AND CARGO
BURNED AT GEORGETOWN

Wharf and Large Quantity of Lumber
Also Consumed—Total Loss Es-
timated at \$25,000.

(Special to the Times.)

Port Simpson, Oct. 13.—Steamer Nell
arrived on Monday morning last bringing
twenty-two survivors of the Boscowitz
wreck and the bodies of three of the Indian
children drowned during the disaster.
The Nell carried her own through
passengers, and had a large consignment
of freight.

She left about noon the same day for
Georgetown mill, where at the inner har-
bor she took on lumber and then went to
the outer wharf, where shortly after fire
broke out in the engine room.

Everything was done to extinguish the
flames, but all to no avail, and Capt.
Oliver, seeing his ship doomed, ordered
the horses aboard to be shot.

The Nell was the property of the
Georgetown Lumber Company, at whose
wharf she was destroyed. She was utilized
by that company in towing logs to the
mills, and in the intervening time was
engaged in the coasting trade, running
between the sea and the hills, calling at dif-
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Coughs and Colds

Should not be neglected or allowed to "run"—but you know that as well as we do. We have in English Balsam of Aniseed the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness and other Throat Troubles. Come and talk the matter over.

Campbell's Prescription Store

COR. FORT AND DOUGLAS STREETS.

PUBLIC NOTICE Increased Car Service

Douglas Street, Spring Ridge, Outer Wharf and Beacon Hill

On and after Wednesday, October 5th, a twelve minute service will be given on the above streets. Cars leave Burnside road six minutes past the hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Spring Ridge on the even hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Outer Wharf on the even hour, and every twelve minutes thereafter; Beacon Hill six minutes past the hours, and every twelve minutes thereafter.

Get time tables from the Company's offices, 35 Yates street.

B. C. Electric Railway Co. (LIMITED.)

VICTORY OF THE JAP LEFT ARMY

OKU'S FORCES DRIVE RUSSIANS FROM POSITIONS

Complete Battery Has Been Captured—
Kouropatkin Tells of Desperate Fighting.

Tokio, Oct. 13.—(Evening).—The latest from the front indicates a Japanese success. General Oku's left army alone bagged 25 guns. The Russians made two desperate counter attacks against the Japanese left, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

The Japanese commanders in their report give expression to the admiration of the valor of the Russians. The Manchurian headquarters' telegram sent to-day reports as follows:

"In last report our right army has been continuing a vigorous pursuit of the enemy towards the north.

The column which was dispatched in the direction of Shihchiastau for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the enemy from Benshu, continues its operations. The central army continues its attack on the Russians, and expects to occupy the line between Tungshankuo and Huchikuchiatzu to-day. The enemy in this direction appeared to retreat continually until dusk this evening. A report that a large column of the enemy is moving to the southwest and is commencing the erection of defensive works at Chienhuanqiaohian, cannot be verified.

The number of guns captured by the centre column of the left army is 25 instead of eight, as previously reported.

The right wing of the centre column of the left army captured four guns. The enemy's two counter attacks against the centre column of the left army were very daring, but these attacks were

Repulsed With Heavy Damage,

which was inflicted by our artillery and by a heavy infantry fire.

The right column of the left army, while pursuing the enemy west of the Schili river, captured five guns, making the total number of guns captured 25.

The supports and the artillery reserve advanced to Kuchiatzu and vicinity, driving the Russians from Huan-chia.

The right wing of the left column of the centre army captured 150 prisoners."

It is yet too early to measure the results of the tremendous struggle in which Okuma has been engaged for the past three days south of Mukden, but all reports reaching Tokio indicate that Gen. Kouropatkin has been decisively whipped and severely punished. The Russian commander was evidently caught while making his dispositions with his forces, and he was beaten before he could recover. Much depends on the ability and resolution of the Japanese in following up their advantages.

Kouropatkin may turn upon favorable ground and succeed in beating back the Japanese onslaught.

But the tide seems against him. The Japanese yesterday began a desperate effort to turn the Russian right, and if this should be successful it will carry disaster to the Russian arms.

The struggle around Benshu was followed with intense interest here. The Russian force there is estimated at 5,000, and loss would be a severe blow.

Estimates of the total forces engaged vary. One telegram from Liao Yang says that the Russians have 200,000 men with 1,000 guns. The Japanese forces exceed the number engaged at the battle of Liao Yang.

A telegram covering yesterday's operations, which arrived here to-day, says: "In the direction of Benshu the enemy's attacks have been repulsed at all points."

The pursuit of the enemy, undertaken by the main force of the right and centre armies, has progressed remarkably.

"The right army has sent a detach-

vanced position by the Tomsk regiment is especially deserving of mention.

"During the night our troops on the right flank recaptured, at the point of the bayonet, a village which had been taken previously that night. On the left flank severe fighting for the possession of a pass has been continued. Our troops scaled almost inaccessible rocks and held their ground for two days, gradually approaching the enemy.

"Have not yet received a report of the result of to-day's fighting on the left wing. Under the conditions of the fighting the losses are necessarily considerable."

"I have ordered that the positions we now hold be stubbornly defended to-morrow."

Emperor Nicholas held a council of war to-day, at which, it is believed, the appointment of Gen. Kouropatkin to the post of commander-in-chief of the forces in Manchuria was decided upon.

The Baltic squadron will leave Libau to-night for a short cruise.

JAPS WERE FORCED TO ABANDON TRENCH.

Koutalsze (six and a half miles north of Benshu), Oct. 13.—A Russian correspondent of the Associated Press telegraphs as follows:

"I have been with Gen. Kashitalinsky's column since October 8th. We have been pushing south from Fusen and have had a number of skirmishes and one hot fight at the village of Khodzayez on October 9th, in which we lost 150 killed or wounded. We are now approaching the banks of the Taitsse river. The Japanese, who had already been driven out of Benshi-putze when we arrived, are now returning from Luishida, only two miles ahead. Our advance is falling back on Benshi."

"Gen. Rennenkampf's Cossacks first attacked Khodzayez, driving the Japanese from the village with a loss of twelve killed or wounded. The Japanese then took a stand on a ridge to the southward, whence it seems it would be impossible to dislodge them. Two of their guns replied to ours, although late in the afternoon they ceased firing, apparently to save ammunition. The East Siberian mountain battery then came up and seized a commanding height, from which it joined the field battery in shelling the Japanese position, and finally drove them out, but the fighting cost us 150 men."

BESIEGING ARMY HAS BEEN REINFORCED.

St. Petersburg, Oct. 13.—Gen. Stoessel, commander of the Russian troops at Port Arthur, telegraphs that the Russians recently recaptured Signal hill. He adds that the Japanese are bombarding the interior of the fortress with new batteries and the bombardment is becoming more violent.

Gen. Stoessel reports under date of October 5th as follows:

"The Japanese, having increased the number of their guns against the north front commenced an approach against that section of the fortress the night of October 1st, but were stopped by volleys. The Japanese then directed their attack on the extreme right flank, assaulting Signal hill, which is situated near the sea and commanded an attack from Siauk hill. Having repulsed our sharpshooters, the Japanese occupied Signal hill. At daylight Signal hill was shelled by Russian artillery, after which our companies drove off the Japanese and reoccupied the position."

The Japanese are using explosives enclosed in boxes provided with Bickford fuses, which they throw like hand grenades. Our garrison is successfully employing similar weapons.

"Our indefatigable hero Kondrat is continually inventing such means of striking the enemy. The troops continue to show heroism. The wounded return to the ranks full of ardor."

The Japanese artillery, including the batteries captured from the Russians, did their usual splendid work in shelling the trenches and the retreating Russians.

The left army made an advance last night, and early this morning occupied a position close to a village and field occupied by the Russians. The Japanese attacked along the whole front, driving the Russians out of the positions which they retired to yesterday. At 3 o'clock this afternoon the Russians were retreating northward in disorder.

The Japanese captured a complete Russian battery. The Japanese are pursuing and shelling the retreating Russians, whose loss is probably large.

SUPPLIES AT FORTRESS ARE RUNNING LOW.

Tsintau, Oct. 13.—Night.—The correspondent of the Associated Press learns, on most reliable authority, that a high Russian officer who passed through Tsintau yesterday on his way to Shanghai, is making fabulous offers to shippers to take cargoes to Port Arthur, and that this officer has admitted that the supplies there are alarmingly low, and especially those of coal. The German steamer Emma, which cleared from here yesterday for San Francisco with a cargo of coal, will attempt to reach Port Arthur.

The foreign crew is being replaced by Chinese, many of the crew having deserted on learning the destination of the ship. It is said that the Russian paid the owner \$15 per ton besides depositing the appraised value of the vessel, with a bonus of 25 per cent, in the bank before the cargo was loaded, and that the captain, should he succeed in running the blockade, is to be awarded a prize of \$1,250.

GUARDING WITNESS.

Essig, Who Appears in Extortion Case, Victim of Assault.

New York, Oct. 13.—George J. Essig, the complaining witness in the extortion charges against Phillip Wienerberger in the trial before Judge Newburger, is protected at his home to-night by a guard of three county detectives. These men will remain there, and will go with the contractor to the Criminal court building when he attends the trial to-morrow morning. That Essig has been threatened with injury and was bodily assaulted became known to-day. Essig said that shortly after Wienerberger's indictment in August he received threatening letters and since his testimony of yesterday against Weinheimer three letters have been received. About three weeks ago he was assaulted by three strange men near his home. He was beaten over the head and severely injured.

According to telegrams from Russian correspondents, the horrors of the battle were intensified by bitter cold and rain.

The full text of Gen. Kouropatkin's report, which is dated October 13th, and addressed to the Emperor, is as follows:

"Last night, and throughout to-day, the Russian army was engaged in a fierce fight. The Japanese concentrated a great force against our dispositions on the centre and right-wing. We carried the fight from advanced positions, and it became necessary to support these advanced guards from the main position.

"The right wing held its advanced position, and only at nightfall, under my orders, retired to the principal position. In the centre the troops were forced to retire from the advanced to the main position about 2 p.m.

"According to reports and to my own observations, the fighting was most desparate. We repulsed numerous Japanese attacks and ourselves assumed the offensive. The heroic defence of its ad-

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. W. G. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EX-
TENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent."

LIBERALS AND PREFERENTIAL TRADE

READY TO MEET THE MOTHER COUNTRY

And Arrange for a Mutual Preference—Would Grant Greater Concessions—Dominion Notes.

..CONDENSED ADVERTISEMENTS..

Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All Classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

WANTED—MALE HELP.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Respectable boy to deliver parcels. Apply 88 Yates street.

WANTED—Messenger boys. Apply C. P. R. Telegraph.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Millinery assistants and apprentices. At the White House.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for gentleman. Address A. D., Times.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper for gentleman, good cook; references. "W. T." Times Office.

WANTED—Dressmaking or plain sewing. By the day. Corner Catherine and Edward streets, Victoria West.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

GOOD HOME for a child, about 3 years or over. can be secured by applying to "B. T." Times Office.

WANTED—A furnished house, at once; terms, apply "M. P." Times Office.

WANTED—Carpenters' tools, trunks, cast-off clothing, boots, shoes, etc. Write or call on Jacob Aaronson's New and Second-hand Store, 64 Johnson street.

WANTED—In any quantity, furniture, heaters and cook stoves, clothing, tools, etc. At the X. L. Second-hand Store, 8 Store street, next to E. & N. Railway Station.

WANTED—Photo-Engraving work for all parts of the province; satisfaction guaranteed; send for samples. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 28 Broad street, Victoria.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.
Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

FOR SALE—Oak house, 8 rooms. To Let—Vancouver St., 6 rooms.....\$20

To Let—First St., 8 rooms.....18

To Let—Yated St., 10 rooms.....30

To Let—St. Lawrence St., 5 rooms.....8

To Let—Battery St., 8 rooms, furnished. 25

P. R. BROWN CO., Ltd.
38 Broad Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 3 lots and 8 roomed cottage, nice house. \$2,800.

FOR SALE—Stanley avenue, new bungalow of 8 rooms, all modern conveniences; price and terms on application.

GORDON HEAD. 14 acres all cleared, good spring, orchard, barn, orchard, 6 chicken houses, etc. At \$100 per acre, not necessarily accepted. Lee & Fraser, 11 Trouton Ave., Victoria, B. C., agents for the mortgagee. Dated 13th October, 1904.

NORTH CHATHAM STREET. 3 lots, 100 ft. by 141 ft. each; price \$600.

FOUR LOTS. Fernwood Estate, near Cadboro Bay road, \$100 each.

FARMS AND FARMING LANDS. FOR SALE—Cheap and on easy terms. Money to let at low rates of interest. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Several large lots off Oak Bay Ave. for \$125 each, payable \$10 down and \$5 per month.

GORDON HEAD. 14 acres all cleared, good spring, orchard, barn, orchard, 6 chicken houses, etc. At \$100 per acre, not necessarily accepted. Lee & Fraser, 11 Trouton Ave., Victoria, B. C., agents for the mortgagee. Dated 13th October, 1904.

LEE & FRASER. Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trouton Avenue.

MORTGAGE—SALE. Tenders will be received for the undermentioned up to the 27th day of October, 1904, for the purchase of portion of Section Five, Range 2 and 3, Shawinigan District, containing 67 acres more or less. The tenders or any tenders not necessarily accepted. Lee & Fraser, 11 Trouton Ave., Victoria, B. C., agents for the mortgagee. Dated 13th October, 1904.

The Stuart Robertson Co., Ltd. A. Stuart Robertson, J. E. Smart, Pres. Mang. Dir. 36 Broad Street.

To Let—Richmond Ave., 9 rooms.....\$20

To Let—Vancouver St., 6 rooms.....\$20

To Let—First St., 8 rooms.....18

To Let—Yated St., 10 rooms.....30

To Let—St. Lawrence St., 5 rooms.....8

To Let—Battery St., 8 rooms, furnished. 25

P. R. BROWN CO., LTD. 38 Broad Street, Victoria.

FOR SALE—Oak Bay, 3 lots and 8 roomed cottage, nice house. \$2,8

Sparklet Siphons

AND

Cartridges for Same

R. P. Rithet & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE MERCHANTS.

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Oct. 14.—5 a. m.—A low pressure area from the ocean covers the entire region west of the Rockies, and rain is falling on the Coast and parts adjacent from Lower Oregon to British Columbia; temperatures are slightly higher. In the Northwest the pressure is low in Alberta, but from thence eastward there is an important area of high barometric pressure, its centre being over the Great Lakes; the weather is chiefly cloudy and frosts have occurred in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Saturday. Victoria and vicinity—Light to moderate winds, unsettled, with rain.

Lower Mainland—Light winds, unsettled, with rain.

Reports.

Victoria-Barometer, 29.91; temperature, 53°; minimum, 50°; wind, calm; rain, .04; weather, rain.

New Westminster-Barometer, 29.90; temperature, 50°; minimum, 50°; wind, 4 miles E.; rain, .08; weather, rain.

Kamloops-Barometer, 29.86; temperature, 50°; minimum, 48°; wind, 4 miles S.E.; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville-Barometer, 29.80; temperature, 40°; minimum, 40°; wind, calm; rain, trace; weather, rain.

San Francisco-Barometer, 29.96; temperature, 54°; minimum, 54°; wind, 4 miles S.; weather, clear.

Edmonton-Barometer, 29.76; temperature, 40°; minimum, 40°; wind, 16 miles S.E.; weather, fair.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—Mr. Welch, Mrs. Welch, Mrs. J. Ball, Mr. Morris, G. Hefferton, A. Johnston, Henry Perch, J. B. H. Runaby, Mrs. Watt, T. E. Haggard, Mrs. Haggard, Miss Haines, F. W. Reid, Rev. H. Carson, F. C. Scherzenstein and party, Mrs. Milne, Chas. Anderson, E. S. Garrett, H. C. Halgrave, Miss Patterson, E. J. Ruxton, Geo. Fernale, F. W. Gillespie, Mrs. Stella Ganes, S. J. Robinson, Mrs. Robinson, Mr. Simon, W. H. Crapp, Mr. Mana, G. A. Oliver, J. C. Hall, Mr. Hall, P. A. Cheay, A. Neeson, F. M. Branch, E. Stevens, Mrs. Stevens, J. W. Lyons, G. A. Gammon, Mrs. Scott.

CONSIGNERS.

Per steamer Princess Beatrice from Seattle—John Barnsley & Co., L. Hafer, Waite Bros, E. B. Marvin & Co., D. W. Hanbury, Scott & Peden, E. J. Ruxton, E. S. Byrn, Mowat & Wallace, Victoria; Geo. Canary, Vancouver.

SCHOONER WRECKED.

Chatham, Mass., Oct. 13.—An unknown schooner came ashore on Chatham bar to-night. She was discovered by the old harbor lifesavers half an hour afterwards, the tide being low at the time, but at 9 o'clock the lifesavers were unable to tell if the line had reached the vessel. A three-masted schooner was sighted at dark off the Nantucket light, going south before a stiff northeast gale, and it is feared that she was thrown upon the bar. The sea tonight was terrific and the lifesavers were unable to launch their boat.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

Through the efforts of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY, World's Fair excursion tickets will be sold on October 27th, 28th and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. For full information apply to any Great Northern agent.*

Among the officers of the German navy are five admirals, seven vice-admirals, seventeen rear-admirals, sixty-two captains of a ship, twenty-five of frigate, and 111 of corvettes. The ships of the navy consist of nineteen battleships, eight coast defence ships, twelve armored gunboats, ten armored cruisers, twenty-nine protected cruisers, seven ordinary gunboats, fifteen training ships, nine special service vessels and nine harbor ships. Of these there are in commission nine battleships, four coast defence ships, one armored gunboat, seven armored cruisers, nineteen protected cruisers, six ordinary gunboats, eleven training ships and eight special service vessels—London Engineer.

If you enquire from any grocer the merits of

COWAN'S Cocoa and Chocolate

He will tell you that there is nothing superior. Nothing as good.

The Cowan Co., Ltd.,
TORONTO.

ANOTHER BATCH OF COAL LICENSES

WERE ISSUED DURING MONTH OF SEPTEMBER

List of Appointments—Companies Incorporated and Other Notices in Provincial Gazette.

The current Provincial Gazette contains the following appointments:

George Stuart Hawthorne, of Goldhill, West Kootenay, to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of British Columbia.

James Rutherford Carmichael, of Lake district, Y. I., to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of British Columbia.

George Pennington Player, of Nelson, to be a justice of the peace within and for the province of British Columbia.

George Summer, of Camborne, West Kootenay, to be a notary public within and for the province of British Columbia.

Herbert Charles Drummond, of Telegraph Creek, Cassiar district, provincial constable, to be acting gold commissioner for the Stikine, Liard and Teslin Lake mining divisions during the absence on leave of James Porter, gold commissioner.

The following companies have been incorporated:

Baird Typewriter Improvement Company, Ltd., capital \$50,000; objects to acquire all the right which can be granted or assigned to Walter W. Baird and his assigns, as the inventor and patentee of certain improvements in relation to typewriting machines.

British American Coral & Mycenian Marble Company, Ltd., capital \$100,000; divided into 100,000 shares of \$1 each.

Objects of the company are to acquire from the Canadian Coral Marble Company, Ltd., the exclusive license or right to use within the province of British Columbia and the state of Washington, one of the United States of America, and elsewhere, any invention or inventions and patents for any invention or inventions in relation to the ingredients and composition used in, and the process of, the manufacture of coral or mycenian marble or any marble made by chemical process with a view to the manufacture of the same according to such process for flooring, tiling, wainscoting, paving, roofing and decorative purposes, and such other uses as it may be put to, and the sale thereof in the said province of British Columbia and the state of Washington and elsewhere.

He says there is only one word that adequately expresses the astonishment of the Russians at the success of the Japs, and that is that they are simply "fabulous."

The only trouble with the Japs is that they do not follow up their successes quickly enough. He was in Port Arthur at the time of the first Japanese assault, and the only astonishment of the garrison seemed to be that the Japanese did not follow up their success, and take the place as they certainly could have done. Since then, reinforcements and provisions have been received, and in the opinion of Mr. Greener, the taking of Port Arthur will now be a much more difficult matter.

Mr. Greener has written two books on Russia, and is regarded as an authority on the Russian people.

"The great trouble in the present war," he said, "is that the Russian officers do not take their position seriously enough, and the soldiers, too, appear to have little heart in it. When they get cornered they fight with the ferocity of desperation, but have shown no spirit in attack. Then the Russian officers have shown great indecision as to what should or should not be done. There seemed, besides, to be a great deal of jealousy between Kourpatkin and Alexeif. One would order troops to a certain part, and the other would send them back again."

Mr. Greener speaks in high praise of the hardihood and endurance of the Russian soldiers. Many of them have worn out their clothes in the present campaign, but they have gone to work and patched them up as best they could with gunny-sacks or any material they could lay hands on, and kept trudging stubbornly along. The Cossacks are a fine body of men, but have had no opportunity for their particular mode of fighting in the present campaign, as the Japs keep to the hills, and there is little chance of a cavalry attack.

The artillery fire of the Japanese has been much better than that of the Russians. He considers Gen. Fukushima to be the brain behind the Japanese army that is guiding it to success. He it is who does the planning which the others execute.

A peculiarity of the Japanese returning from the war is that nine-tenths of them seem to be ill with beri-beri, a benumbing disease peculiar to the Orientals.

Mr. Greener adds that in spite of their reverses, the Russians never seem to doubt for a moment that they will win in the end. Next year it is their intention to get out another army, pour in reinforcements, and drive the Japanese out of Korea.

STILL UNSETTLED.

House of Deputies of Episcopal Church Discusses Divorce Question.

Boston, Oct. 13.—During a two hours' debate on the divorce question to-day by the house of deputies of the Episcopal general conference, both sides appeared to be as far apart as they were yesterday. Predictions were that no final action would be taken at this time.

Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, of New York, in behalf of those who made the minority report on the proposed divorce canon, withdrew their recommendation, but the withdrawal does not mean that there will be any let-up in the fight against the proposal to prohibit clergymen to remarrying the innocent person in a divorce suit for infidelity while the former partner lives.

The members of the minority considered that the situation would be less complicated by the withdrawal of the report.

The house of bishops and house of deputies held a joint session late this afternoon and heard reports from mission fields.

To-night a public meeting of the church association for the advancement of the interests of labor was held in Faneuil hall, at which a number of prominent churchmen delivered addresses.

The Archbishop of Canterbury and party left the city to-day on a special train for New York, from which port they will sail for home to-morrow.

The notice rescinding the appointment

of W. H. Bullock-Webster as acting immigration officer is also published.

The resignation of James Reginald Harris, of Whonnock, as a justice of the peace, has been accepted.

HORNETS OF THE SEA.

The Torpedo Motor Boat—French Engineer on Its Use in Naval Warfare.

"Up to this moment the public have regarded the motor boat as a mechanical curiosity, destined sooner or later to supersede steamers in river and sea trade," says a Paris dispatch. "Now comes Count Recope, with his idea of the motor boat as the machine which may at any moment revolutionize the world's navies.

"Count Recope is an ex-chief engineer of the marine service, and president of the yachting committee of the French Automobile Club. He is recognized all over the automobile world as an authority of the first order. The use of the motor boat in the commercial marine Count Recope recognizes at once. In a letter to the Matin he lays exclusive stress upon its use in naval warfare. His naval motor boat, designed for speed and a wide range of sailing, will be equipped with a Whitehead torpedo. A company of these small boats, each with its torpedo, would head for an enemy's heavily-armed battleship.

"The battleship might destroy several of them—just as a battery in a land fight might play havoc with an advancing battalion. But one or more of the swarms of 'hornets,' as the count calls them, could be counted upon to get sufficiently near the battleship's hull for the launching of a torpedo. Says the count: 'A man facing a tiger knows what he has to do. But what a plight he would be in, however plucky he might be, if he were attacked by a swarm of hornets. He may kill ten, twenty of them; but at least one hornet will be sure to get at him and sting him, it may be mortally.'

These hornets, they are the torpedored automobile boats. Let an enemy's fleet get into the Mediterranean, and let two swarms of these sea hornets, one from Algiers, the other from Toulon, go out to meet it, and you may feel sure that not one of the enemy's ships would escape disaster.

The valor and hardihood of our French seamen would make this a certainty. If the Russians at Port Arthur had had only fifty of these torpedo-armed motor boats, not a single Japanese battleship would have attempted to approach the fortress, and the Japanese transport would have landed her troops on the shore of Manchuria."

"Owing to their color and their very small size, it would be difficult to 'spot' these 'hornets' even in clear weather."

Writing in the World's Work Mr. Norman prophesies the rise of motor boats, and calls upon the government to experiment with them for naval purposes:

"A torpedo boat exists only to carry two to three torpedoes within launching distance of the enemy. The smaller and cheaper she can be, and the fewer men she carries, provided always she is able to face a fairly rough sea, the better. Now the ordinary steam torpedo boat carries perhaps twenty men, and costs anything from £50,000 to £100,000. A motor boat of equal or greater speed could be probably built for £15,000, and would carry a crew of two men. Six motor boats, therefore, could be built for the cost of one steamboat, and their total crews would not number so many as the crew of the one. Moreover, they could all be slung on board a single vessel, and only set afloat near the scene of action. A prophetic friend of mine declares that the most dangerous warship of the future will be a big vessel, unarmored and only lightly armed, but of the utmost possible speed, carrying twenty or more motor torpedo boats slung on davits. She will rely on her greater speed for her own safety. If attacked, she will approach as near the scene of action as possible, and will drop all her little boats into the water, and they will make a simultaneous attack."

Revelstoke Turf Association, Ltd., capital \$50,000; divided into 500 shares of \$100 each. Objects of the company are to acquire, by purchase, pre-emption or otherwise, and to hold, work, manage, improve, sell and turn to account, any lands and hereditaments situated on the west side of Okanagan lake, in the county of Yale, in the province of British Columbia, or elsewhere in the said county, and to sell and manage, lease, sub-let, or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein; to carry on, either solely or in conjunction with any other persons, company or corporation, the business of real estate agents and brokers, insurance agents and similar businesses, in all their branches; to carry on the business of fruit and vegetable dealers and canners in all its branches; to purchase, produce, raise, preserve, can, cure, dry, evaporate, pack, pickle and sell or consign to agents for sale all kinds of fruits and vegetables.

Revelstoke Turf Association, Ltd., capital \$10,000; divided into 2,000 shares of \$5 each.

Objects are to rent, purchase or otherwise acquire lands and premises at or near the city of Revelstoke, suitable for recreation grounds, and a driving park, and generally purchase, take on lease, or exchange, hire, or otherwise obtain real or personal property, and any rights and privileges which the company may think necessary or convenient for the purposes of its business.

Coal licenses were issued in block 4,593 to the following during September: Jno. C. Slater, Harvey Smith, F. C. Harvey, Mary A. Maher, Norman Gillespie, Andrew L. Hoff, Joseph L. Hoff, George Mikelson, Ole A. Anderson, John O. Skarr, Temine Anderson, Fred A. Shaver, Jorn Anderson, Emma Mikelson, Corna Tousley, Morton E. Poole, Minnie Montgomery, Isaac M. Lyman, Elmer E. Lyman, W. J. McMillan, Wm. Hughes, Helen Hughes, Wm. Hudson, Wm. A. Nelson, Wilbur W. McKenzie, Wm. Kelly, Jr., Luisa G. McKenzie, Judson B. Langley, Wm. J. Langley, Ed. T. Richards, Chas. Theis, John H. Secord, Margaret A. Secord, J. M. Johnson, Wm. F. Van Buskirk, Isaac Briggs, Geo. M. Judd, Hugh Watt, Mandie Langley, Duncan Cameron, John A. Parsons, August Nelson, Jean Gregory, Sarah Avery, John McCashian, Hugh McGuire, Andrew J. Devlin, Elizabeth Devlin and Al. Page.

Notice is given that all placer mining claims legally held in the Skeena mining division are laid over from October 1st,

1904, until June 1st, 1905, and all placer mining claims legally held in the Trail Creek mining division of West Kootenay district will be laid over from November 1st, 1904, to May 1st, 1905.

Special sittings of the Exchequer court of Canada for the trial of cases, etc., will be held at the following times and places:

At the court house, in the city of Victoria, commencing on Thursday, November 24th, at 11 a.m.; at the court house,

in the city of Vancouver, commencing on Saturday, November 26th, at 11 a.m.

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The Daily Times.

Published every day (except Sunday) by the

TIMES PRINTING & PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED.

JOHN NELSON,

Managing Director.

Offices 2 Broad Street

Telephones: 45

Business Office 1000

Daily, one month, by carrier 75

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Twice-a-Week Times, per annum \$1.00

Copy for changes or advertisements must be handed in at the office not later than 9 o'clock a.m.; if received later than that hour will be changed the following day.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed "Editor of the Times," Victoria, B. C.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places:

Henry's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.

Knight's Stationery, 100, 75 Yates St.

Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Govt. St.

A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.

Campbell & Son, 51 Yates and Trounce Alley.

Geo. Mardon, cor. Yates and Govt. St.

H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.

W. Wilby, 91 Douglas St.

Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.

Post Office Stationery, 119 Government St.

T. R. Bunting, Craigie road, Victoria, W.

Geo. J. Cook, cor. Esquimalt Rd. & Biftech.

J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.

Orders taken at Geo. Mardon's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:

Seattle—Lowman & Hanford, 616 First Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square).

Vancouver—Galloway & Co.

New Westminster—H. Morey & Co.

Kamloops—Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.

Rossland—M. W. Simpson.

Nanaimo—E. Plumbury & Co.

Liberal Candidates

The following candidates for election to the House of Commons are in the field with the approval and endorsement of the Liberal party and the Liberal government:

Victoria—GEO. RILEY.

Nanaimo—RALPH SMITH.

Comox—Atlin—W. SLOAN.

Vancouver City—R.G. MACPHERSON.

Yale-Cariboo—DUNCAN ROSS.

Kootenay—W. A. GALLIHER.

New Westminster—J. B. KENNEDY.

"BETTER TERMS."

The leader of the Dominion government has given assurances that the request of British Columbia for a reconsideration of the terms of union will receive consideration—that an inquiry will be held, and that the result of that investigation will determine the course of the government. The leader of the Conservative party says he is agreeable to the reference of the question to a Royal Commission, and that the findings of the commission will be sufficient for any administration of which he may be the head. The announcement of the Premier is of course another appeal to the cupidity, an insult to the integrity and independence, of the people of British Columbia, while the statement of Mr. Borden is that of a high-minded patriot, determined to see that justice is done. But we will let that aspect of the matter pass. Our friends on the opposite side are in a rather hopeless state. We must not pay too close attention to the bleatings of despair.

The facts are that the question has never been a party one. The question of better terms originated with Liberals. It was debated by Liberals for many years; dinned into the ears of Conservative ministers for many years. The knightly spokesman of the Populist-Conservative party and the able, intellectual, and strong-minded Premier of the first Conservative government British Columbia has ever had, evidently believe that they can successfully attack the federal administration through the question of better terms. Better terms is the burden of their story upon every platform. May we be permitted to point out that the terms of union were negotiated by Tory representatives of British Columbia with a Tory administration sitting at Ottawa. Furthermore, as was pointed out by Senator Templeman at the nominating convention in A. O. U. W. hall, Sir John A. Macdonald granted the delegation better terms than they demanded. They asked for an annual allowance on account of the provincial legislature. The province had no public debt at that time. All the other provinces which entered the union had public debts. The annuity to British Columbia was increased in proportion to the amount the people of the province would be taxed in order to meet the interest and sinking fund on that debt. We were granted the same annual allowance per head of population as the other parties to the bargain were receiving. One or two of the Eastern provinces were promised connecting bridges or steamship lines in order to fully consummate the union. The British Columbia delegates asked for a wagon road. They got a transcontinental railway. They were treated at the time with what was regarded as singular generosity. They received in larger measure than they had the temerity to ask. And the terms of union were carried out to the letter and spirit of the bargain. Other governments asserted that the terms had been violated, notably Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. Their claims were recognized and compensation granted. But in the case of British Colum-

bia there is no legal claim whatever. Both political parties having promised that the moral claim shall be inquired into, that should be the end of the matter. But it will not be. McBride and Tapner and their organs are seemingly determined that the matter shall be maintained within the arena of controversy.

Now what about the responsibility of the Conservative party for the present condition of the province of British Columbia financially and the heavy burden of taxation we are compelled to carry as a consequence? When the seal of the union was applied we were absolutely free from debt. During all, the intervening space the complexion of our government has been practically Tory. And the debt is now about twelve millions for a population of two hundred thousand! Our immense public resources as soon as discovered were handed over to private individuals and corporations. And all the time, with the exception of five years, there were Tory administrations in the province and the Dominion. It never occurred to either to ask for or offer better terms. The agitation was not thought of until a Liberal government was erected at Ottawa. Sir Hibbert Tupper, through what the Colonist elegantly terms "pull" on the part of powerful friends, became a minister of the Crown almost as soon as he had arrived at years of discretion. It was not until he had drawn his Parliamentary allowance in opposition (without compensating service to his constituents) for two terms of four years that Sir Hibbert's bowels of compassion became gushing in their solicitude for British Columbia.

"Better terms" cannot be made a club to belabor the backs of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's supporters. The conditions which prevail to-day are a disgrace to the Tory party, like everything else al-most with which the party has had to do.

TAKING HIGH GROUND.

Liberals are accused of making "mercenary appeals" to the electorate. No man has a moral right to say you should support so and so because his party is sure to be returned, and if you defeat him you will be punished by the loss of patronage and the "pull" you are entitled to have with the government. It is the argument which can be expressed in dollars and cents, and constitutes no less a bribe to the electors than if the money were counted out. One speaker at the Riley nomination meeting in Victoria expressed it in rather different way. He said he knew the Laurier government had done well by them because they felt the jingle of the money in their pockets."

What an apt pupil of the lately-be-zealous Tupper our hoary contemporary is! What an adept in the disreputable art of misrepresentation (to use a mild term) it has become in its latter days. The speaker at the Liberal convention spoke of the prosperity which had come to the country under the Laurier regime. There is not an industrious resident of any part of Canada but feels in his well-lined pockets the effects of the relief from oppressive taxation and the resultant business revival. The prediction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made in 1895, has been fulfilled.

At a banquet given by the Toronto Board of Trade, Finance Minister Foster was proving to all concerned from statistical returns that the country under the N. P. was in a flourishing condition. Outside on the streets of the same city armies of unemployed were marching around carrying a black flag and demanding that the municipality bread their families bread. The distinguished man who was shortly to be called in as First Minister of the Crown, tersely propounded that within a very short time after the Liberal party came into power it would not be necessary to prove prosperity by columns of figures.

That prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. There is no poverty in this Dominion to-day. The black flag of despondency and despair has been torn up. But still the ex-Finance Minister clings to his figures. He is proving to-day by his old familiar methods that Canada is not prosperous. He takes a personal view of the situation. The institutions with which he becomes connected as a result of the political prominence he gained as a minister of the Crown are all doing well and declaring large dividends. Mr. Foster has been unfortunate politically. He has twice been condemned by constituencies which knew him well as a vendor of quack nostrums for the restoration of good times. He is now approaching the final stage of his career. If he should be rejected by a Toronto constituency, the curtain will descend on him as a statesman.

But in regard to this allegation of making "mercenary" appeals, is it not charged that the Laurier government has neglected and starved British Columbia? We suppose it is legitimate to meet such allegations. In what manner can they be met but by comparing the expenditures in the province under Liberal rule with the amounts voted under Conservative rule? Are comparisons of the state of the public institutions to-day with the condition in which they were maintained previous to the advent of the present government appeals to the cupidity of the electorate? Steamship lines have been established which have added greatly to the business of the people. More are on the point of being established. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will do more than prepare the way for the advent of a large population in the north. It will add immeasurably to the com-

Pearl Brooches

We have just put in stock a fresh lot of pearl brooches in solid 14 kt. gold. They are the newest patterns and are elegant and artistic in design.

The prices are very moderate, ranging from \$2.50 to \$20.00 each, thus placing them within the reach of all who desire pretty and useful articles at a reasonable figure.

C. E. Redfern, Gov't Street.

merce entering our gates. It will mark another stage of the development which shall not cease until the Northern Pacific Ocean has been established as the commercial converging point of two hemispheres.

Are Liberals appealing to the cupidity of greedy, grasping electorates when they point to what has been done by the Laurier government in encouraging the construction of railways in British Columbia? If it be true that the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific through the mountains will prove a ruinously costly experiment as claimed by the opposition speakers in the East, that will not only prove that it would be a vital mistake for the government to undertake the work. It will also demonstrate that the Ministry is determined that the question of cost shall not be a factor in the determination of the future of the province. The line when completed will be a living, working example of the determination of the government not only to do justice to British Columbia, but to do all in its power to raise the province with the least possible loss of time to the position which it must gain some day in any event.

Life would be one glad, sweet song, a period of contentment and repose, if mankind in general could earn its daily bread with as little exertion and in such abundance as the cabinet ministers of the McBride government. The Premier is on the stump for the federal Conservative candidates. Hon. R. F. Green is engaged in the same pleasing pastime, Hon. F. J. Fulton, ditto. Hon. F. C. Cotton also, when he is not attending to his exacting editorial duties. Hon. H. G. Talbot is in the Old Land on a holiday. Hon. Charles Wilson, K. C., we suppose, is in Vancouver attending to his private business as usual. It will be his turn to make the grand tour of Europe, on official business, of course, and at the public expense, when the Finance Minister returns. What with a top-heavy legislature and a by no means top-heavy government which makes the business of the province an excuse for a continuous round of idleness and pleasure, there is urgent reason for the federal authorities giving their attention to "better terms."

What an adept in the disreputable art of misrepresentation (to use a mild term) it has become in its latter days. The speaker at the Liberal convention spoke of the prosperity which had come to the country under the Laurier regime. There is not an industrious resident of any part of Canada but feels in his well-lined pockets the effects of the relief from oppressive taxation and the resultant business revival. The prediction of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made in 1895, has been fulfilled.

At a banquet given by the Toronto Board of Trade, Finance Minister Foster was proving to all concerned from statistical returns that the country under the N. P. was in a flourishing condition. Outside on the streets of the same city armies of unemployed were marching around carrying a black flag and demanding that the municipality bread their families bread. The distinguished man who was shortly to be called in as First Minister of the Crown, tersely propounded that within a very short time after the Liberal party came into power it would not be necessary to prove prosperity by columns of figures.

That prophecy has been fulfilled to the letter. There is no poverty in this Dominion to-day. The black flag of despondency and despair has been torn up. But still the ex-Finance Minister clings to his figures. He is proving to-day by his old familiar methods that Canada is not prosperous. He takes a personal view of the situation. The institutions with which he becomes connected as a result of the political prominence he gained as a minister of the Crown are all doing well and declaring large dividends. Mr. Foster has been unfortunate politically. He has twice been condemned by constituencies which knew him well as a vendor of quack nostrums for the restoration of good times. He is now approaching the final stage of his career. If he should be rejected by a Toronto constituency, the curtain will descend on him as a statesman.

But in regard to this allegation of making "mercenary" appeals, is it not charged that the Laurier government has neglected and starved British Columbia? We suppose it is legitimate to meet such allegations. In what manner can they be met but by comparing the expenditures in the province under Liberal rule with the amounts voted under Conservative rule? Are comparisons of the state of the public institutions to-day with the condition in which they were maintained previous to the advent of the present government appeals to the cupidity of the electorate? Steamship lines have been established which have added greatly to the business of the people. More are on the point of being established. The completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway will do more than prepare the way for the advent of a large population in the north. It will add immeasurably to the com-

NO BETTER MADE

Harris Tweeds

AND

Selkirk Scotch

Every piece stamped and guaranteed. Patterns positively cannot be duplicated in B. C.

COOPER & LINKLATER

FINE TAILORS,
COR. FORT AND BROAD.
Letter orders promptly attended to. Measuring forms and samples sent on application.

It will be surprising if the remarkable weight and number of names practically subscribed to the cause of cremation within the past few months—names like those of Spencer, Edwin Arnold, Leslie Stephen, Watts, Henley and Antoinette Sterling—are not some day noted as almost marking an epoch by the historian of what promises to be the method of the future. The Roman Catholic church, as is well known, still refuses its last rites to those who thus defy one of the dogmas of the Nicene and Athanasian creeds, and students will be interested to learn the fate of the petition just sent by the Berlin Cremation Society to the Pope, wherein not far short of 10,000 persons pray for the abolition of the church's official disapproval thus expressed.

CREMATION.
London Chronicle.

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Men's Overcoats.

\$7.50 to \$12.50

Values; Satur-

day, \$5.75

DAVID SPENCER

Western Canada's Big Store. Government and Broad Streets

Hemmed Sheets,

Value \$2.75;

for \$2.00

pair

Women's Coats at Popular Prices

The short Covert and Black Coats are in demand every minute that the store is open these days. The first thing in the morning and the last thing at night, the racks that hold them are busy centres of the store. They are coats of day-in and day-out service, and they are made in such smart styles this fall, that every woman seems to be in a hurry to se-cure one.

Here are descriptions of a few that we consider particularly interesting:

Covert Coats

At \$16.50—24 inches long; fitted back, fly front, inlaid strapping effect forming yoke, lined satin serge.

At \$25.00—Tight-fitting jackets, 25 to 27 inches, long fly front, coat back lined silk.

Others, \$7.50 to \$35.00.

To-day we put into stock Girls' Navy Jackets trimmed with piping. Full length. (Sizes 8 to 14 years.)

Dress Trimmings at Quarter Their Value and Less

Saturday we sell on tables in the centre aisle all the odd lengths of trimmings: 25c., 35c., 50c., 75c. Dress Trimmings. To-day, 10c. yard. 40c., 50c., 75c., \$1.00 and \$1.50 Dress Trimmings. To-day, 25c. yard. \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.25 and \$2.50 Dress Trimmings. To-day, 50c. yard. About 100 pieces in all; lengths, 3 to 20 yards in each piece.

IMPORTANT SALE OF Men's Overcoats SATURDAY, AT \$5.75

Regular values, \$7.50, \$10.00 and \$12.50

About thirty coats in all, lines that were left over from last season; all good styles, but we would sooner get them out at a loss than put them with the new coats this season. In the lot are:

Herringbone Tweed Coats, English Cord Short Coats, Three-quarter Coats of all-wool Oxfords, silk faced. All good values at \$7.50 to \$12.50. Saturday \$5.75.

Men's and Boys' Underwear

Boys' Heavy Wool and Cotton Underwear, 35c.

Boys' Heavy Natural Wool, size 22 to 32, 35c. to 65c.

Boys' Heavy Scotch Wool, 25c. to 50c.

Men's Heavy Natural Mixed, 50c.

Men's All-Wool stripe, 65c.

Men's Pure Natural Wool, heavy, 85c.

Men's Pure Australian Wool, \$1.

The Broad Street Windows**B. C. Corsets**

The best value at \$1.00 per pair in Canada. The new fall styles came to hand yesterday.

Sequin Nets

46 inches wide. Colors: Pink, Nile, Red, Canary, Sky and Black. Value, 75c. Saturday 35c. yard.

CENTRE AISLE.

SEVEN QUESTIONS OF LIFE.

W. D. N.

California Medicated Healing Soap

As a Toilet Soap is Healing, Soothing, Cleansing and Refreshing.

Is manufactured from herbs and selected olive oil. Contains no animal fats or poisonous greases, or adulterants. Its medicated lather is healing to the skin, and for chapped hands, sores, cuts, burns, dandruff in the head, pimples, blisters and all cutaneous afflictions it is unequalled. 15c. tablet; 1 box of 6 tablets 75c. Ask for free sample.

CYRUS H. BOWES, Chemist, 98 Government St., Near Yates St.
Phones, 425 and 450

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

—Yes, we repair guns and revolvers.

Waited Bros., 58 Fort street.

—Have you seen our "new art" electric fixtures? We will be pleased to show you them. Hinton Electric Co. Ltd.

OCTOBER 27TH, 28TH AND 29TH. World's Fair excursion tickets to Chicago, St. Louis and all eastern cities will be sold by the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY on October 27th, 28th, and 29th, in addition to October 3rd, 4th and 5th. Apply to any Great Northern agent for rates and full information.

Bill of Fare For This Week

The old reliable cough cure, Balsam of Aniseed

Dr. Williams' Cough Cure

Balsam of Honey

Aromatic Cod Liver Oil

If your appetite is failing, try the Standard Hypophosphites \$1.00. It builds and invigorates the whole system.

FAWCETT'S FAMILY DRUG STORE, Phone 630. Cor. Douglas St. and King's Rd.

—Steamer Whatcom sails daily, except Sunday, for Seattle at 8 p.m. E. E. Blackwood, agent.

—Take in a supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gonnason & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

WORLD'S FAIR RATES EXTENDED.

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—When washing greasy dishes or pots and pans, Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will remove the grease with the greatest ease.

—You are invited to visit our "new showrooms" and see our display of useful and artistic electric house fittings, which we are offering at "rock bottom." Hinton Electric Co.

—H. H. Abbott, agent of the C. P. R. Co., has been advised of exceptionally low rates on the Atlantic. If you wish a trip to the Old Country call and see him at 86 Government street.

—Fire, Life, Marine and Accident Agency, Travellers' Life and Accident Insurance Company. Tickets 25c. a day. Lowest rates for marine insurance on hulls or cargo. Agency, Lloyd's underwriters. Office, Wellington Coal Co., Atlantic S.S. lines. Hall-Goepel Co., 100 Government St. Tel. call 83.

At the B. C. Drug Store

27 JOHNSON ST., NEAR STORE ST. Will be found a very fine line of fountain syringes, water bottles, Frost King and Queen chamois vests, chest protectors, etc., at a special offer for the next few days. These goods are all first-class quality, and should receive your attention.

J. TEAGUE

Phone 356.

—For Nanaimo—V. & S. R. and steamer Iroquois. A delightful trip among the islands, Mondays and Thursdays.

—Go to the Senate saloon for oyster cocktails.

The steamer for Seattle and other Puget Sound points sails at 8 p.m. daily, except Sunday. Office, 100 Government St.

—Good dry No. 2 wood, \$3.20 per cord. John Bros.

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Don't Forget

To See the

Scotch Tweed Suitings

The patterns are the latest and the quality the best. No two patterns alike.

PEDEN'S

36 Fort St. Merchant Tweed.

BIG SNAP

In a Very Choice

Building Site

In one of the best localities in the East End, near car line and sewer.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Grant & Conyers

NO. 2 VIEW STREET, (Corner Broad Street).

—Steamer Princess Victoria left Vancouver, at 1:15 p.m. and connected with the train.

—Four or five boys have been summoned to appear in the police court on the charge of maliciously damaging the new permanent sidewalk on Hillside avenue.

—The death occurred of Alexander Beeton at the Royal Jubilee hospital yesterday afternoon. Deceased was 56 years of age and a native of Scotland. The remains were sent to Chemainus to-day for interment.

—In to-day's Times Superintendent Marpole, of the C. P. R., invited tenders to be received up to noon Tuesday, October 25th, for the erection of offices adjoining the new wharf in James Bay. Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of Architect Rattenbury.

—The funeral of the late W. J. Bullen took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of his parents, Herald street. Impressive services were conducted by Rev. G. K. B. Adams. There was a large attendance and many floral tributes. The following acted as pall-bearers: Messrs. P. Olson, Wm. Duck, F. Gregg, George Tite, S. Field and John Cory.

—The heart of Hon. A. E. Smith, United States consul here, has been gladdened by the receipt of word from Washington permitting him to leave his post and exercise his franchise in the next presidential election. As will be remembered an order was issued from the Federal capital prohibiting consuls from leaving at the present time, but this order has been cancelled. Hon. Mr. Smith may therefore continue to record his vote for the Republican party, to whom he gave his political allegiance way back in the days of Abraham Lincoln, and it is worth noting that he has cast a ballot for every Republican president since the days of the martyred great chief executive.

—"The Pierrots" gave their second last performance in Victoria last night at the Dallas to a packed house, and many old favorite items were rendered, in fact so many requests were made that several items were postponed until Monday. A good programme of twelve items was arranged, and ten of these called for encores, which shows how high the enthusiasm ran. "The Pierrots" are performing at Ladysmith to-day and to-morrow, and will give their last entertainment on Monday at 8:30 at the Dallas. A packed house is assured, and arrangements are being made to give these clever artists a right royal send off. Those who have not seen them should not miss this last chance. A bright little entertainment full of wholesome fun and artistic work, such as this is, should not be missed.

—Court Northern Light, A. O. F., held their quarterly meeting on Wednesday evening, a large number of members being present. The balance sheet for the last quarter shows the court to be in a flourishing condition, and the percentage of sickness during the past year one of the lowest among the courts in Columbia district. The following representatives to the high court, to be held at Vancouver on October 18th, 19th, 20th and 21st, will leave on Tuesday morning, accompanied by the D. C. R. Bro. Foster, of Nanaimo, who is expected to be present at Court Vancouver's meeting on Monday evening: F. Carne, Jr. and A. E. Greenwood, from Court Vancouver; S. R. Redgrave and W. F. Fuller, from Court Northern Light, and P. T. James, from Court Victoria. During the evening's business a P. C. Ranger jewel was presented to P. C. R. Bro. Hancock for having occupied the P. C. R. chair on three terms during his membership in the court. Court Victoria will hold a social dance next Wednesday evening at Sir William Wallace hall, to which all members are cordially invited.

—Will this make you get your Xmas photos early? The Skeene Lowe studio will make twelve portraits on silk texture, platinum mounted, on flexible boards, each portrait inclosed in a handsome portfolio to match, for \$5.00 cash during the month of October. Last month the price was \$7.00. Next month it will again be \$7.00.

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FIRST LIBERAL MEETING TO-NIGHT

IS TO BE HELD IN
THE A. O. U. W. HALL

List of Speakers—Ethusiastic Gathering at Duncans Addressed by Ralph Smith and C. H. Lugrin.

This evening the first rally of the present campaign will be held in the A. O. U. W. hall. The chair will be taken at 8:15, and the campaign will be fairly opened with addresses from George Riley, the Liberal standard bearer, W. G. Cameron, M.P.P., Chas. H. Lugrin, and Frank Higgins. The electorate are asked to attend and hear the issues of the present fight elucidated.

Meeting at Duncans.

Ralph Smith held the opening meeting of the Liberal campaign in Nanaimo district last night in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Duncan, which was filled by an attentive and enthusiastic audience, notwithstanding the fact that the ball of the Lawn Tennis Club was in progress in the Agricultural hall. Odd Fellows' hall is a fine roomy place, splendidly adapted to a public meeting. The chair was taken by James Norcross, who, in a very happy speech, introduced Mr. Smith.

Mr. Smith occupied about an hour and a half with an exceedingly forcible and convincing speech. He began by a reference to the canvass made against him to the effect that he had been a labor candidate in Nanaimo and Ladysmith but a Liberal in other parts of the constituency. In a certain sense, he said, this was true. In the cities mentioned, he, as a workingman and a member of a trades union addressing men to whom the questions respecting labor were of paramount importance, spoke as a candidate pledged to represent the interests of labor in parliament, but in other parts of the constituency, where labor unions did not exist and where the issues with which the people were concerned were those between the Liberals and Conservatives, he spoke as a Liberal.

Mr. Smith then touched upon the relations of the province and the Dominion and passed on to deal with the increased revenue and increased expenditure under the Liberal regime. He said that with reduced taxation the revenue had been increased because the expenditures had been made in a way to promote the business of the country and vastly increase its foreign commerce. He drew attention to the splendid list of surpluses shown by Hon. W. S. Broome, running from \$1,000,000 during the first year of Liberal administration, up to \$16,000,000 last year, and compared this with the long list of deficits which the Conservatives had to face.

He then took up the expenditures in his own constituency, showing what had been accomplished, laying stress upon the fact that he had secured recognition by the government that it is a part of their duty to build wharves in British Columbia, in proof of which he pointed to the wharf at Hardy Bay, that at Quatsino, and that about to be constructed at Ladysmith. His opponents had said that these things were done for political effect, but while he asserted that they were done in the public interest, he admitted that they would make votes for the people who would support a man who had shown he could do something for them.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway was also dealt with and Mr. Smith made a powerful contrast between the terms of this contract and that made with the C. P. R. He also pointed out in a forcible way how Sir Wilfrid Laurier had refused to accede to the original request of the Grand Trunk Pacific promoters and give them a subsidy in land and money.

Mr. Smith's speech was punctuated with hearty applause, and as he sat down the large audience exhibited their hearty appreciation of his remarks in no unmistakable manner.

The chairman then called upon C. H. Lugrin, who spoke for an hour. He dealt chiefly with the Tupper manifesto and the railway policy of the government. He took up the points advanced by Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, and in regard to the two principal ones, namely, that the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific is to be at Portland, Maine, and that in 1901 Colonial P. R. had brought up the question of "better terms" and had been met by a "flout and sneer" from Sir Wilfrid Laurier, he said that he wished to declare in the most emphatic manner possible that Sir Charles' allegations on these points was absolutely unwarranted by the facts and must have been propounded with a deliberate intention to deceive the electors. He cited Hansard and the G. T. P. contract in proof of what he said, and added that he hoped for an opportunity to repeat his statements in Sir Charles' presence. He then proceeded to show how the government was meeting the reasonable demands preferred by the Dunsmuir administration in 1901. Mr. Lugrin then dealt with the G. T. P. contract in some detail, and closed his speech by a plea for the support of the people for a candidate and a government who stood for the absolute control of Canadian affairs by the people of Canada and at the same time for the unity of the Empire. His remarks were received with strong demonstrations of approval.

The meeting closed by a request from the chairman that the thanks of the speakers be given to the audience in token of the appreciation of the audience of the ease which they had presented, and the motion was carried by a standing vote of all present. A vote of thanks was then given to the chairman, and the National Anthem brought to a close one of the most successful and enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in Duncan.

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—Polling dates.

The nominations in Kootenay and Yale-Cariboo districts for the Dominion House of Commons will take place on November 1st and polling, if any, will be held on November 22nd.

—Mrs. Edith Bligh has returned from Athlin where she has been acting as court stenographer.

Liberal Meeting

--IN--

A. O. U. W. HALL

Friday, 14th Oct., 1904

SPEAKERS:

W. G. CAMERON, M.P.P.,

C. H. LUGRIN,

FRANK HIGGINS,

and the Candidate,

GEORGE RILEY.

ALL CITIZENS ARE WELCOME.

Chair taken at 8 p.m.

UMBRELLAS BROUGHT INTO THE DISPUTE

The Game Law Discussed With Something More Formidable Than Pens by Correspondents.

There is likely to be an appeal to the courts arising out of a casual meeting of two prominent hunters, who are likewise both members of the legal profession. The two gentlemen concerned have been for some little time past contributing to the local press letters dealing with the game laws of this province. From the character of the meeting of the two this morning there must remain little doubt that each of them feels strongly upon the subject under discussion.

Perry Mills, one of those concerned, is wearing a highly colored mark across the side of his head, which, it is contended, shows exactly the line where the umbrella of Oscar Bass fell upon him as they passed on Langley street this morning. An apology has been demanded by Mr. Mills. If this is not forthcoming he expresses his intention of suing Mr. Bass for damages in the civil courts and devoting the amount collected to some local charity.

This course Mr. Mills conceives as the proper one to pursue. He has no doubt as to the outcome of a test of physical prowess with his antagonist, should such a course result in the loss of dignity and would not be becoming members of the profession.

Besides, it is thought that Mr. Mills, knowing that should the matter be referred to the ring to settle, he would be called upon to train down to about the same weight as Mr. Bass, is inclined to shirk the undertaking.

A letter which appeared in this morning's paper over the signature of Mr. Mills is alleged to have been the immediate cause of the trouble. Mr. Bass, catching sight of the writer of it as the latter came out of his office on Langley street, was seized with an ambition to have his revenge. He crossed the street, and, after a very few words were exchanged, Mr. Bass "let out" with his umbrella. One who was with them at the time has been so unkind as to suggest that Mr. Mills wounded himself by raising his own umbrella, which was borne against his head by the force of the blow from Mr. Bass. This Mr. Mills denies, and proves it by the general direction of the marks which has been inflicted upon him. It is a horizontal, not a perpendicular one, as would have been the case if it were the work of his own umbrella. He exonerates his own umbrella from any complicity in the attack.

Events followed quickly, and no one knows just what took place. It is asserted that another blow was successfully warded off.

Mr. Mills moved off the field with becoming dignity. He even wore a pleasant smile as he left. Mr. Bass is said to have held out a threat that when Mr. Mills got off the train at Welch's, on the E. & N., that there would be another chapter added to the story, and that Mr. Mills would be given a tumble down the embankment.

Swift's Celebrated Fresh Pork Sausage

FREE FROM ADULTERATION
Mowat's Grocery,
77 YATES STREET.
FREE SILVERWARE WITH EVERY SALE.

VERY BUSY FOR TWENTY ROUNDS

GLOVE CONTEST WAS DECLARED A DRAW

Bennett and Cove Gave Good Exhibition — Honors Were Evenly Divided Throughout.

The bantamweight event last evening between Percy Cove and Jockey Bennett was awarded a draw after a first-class twenty-round boxing exhibition. There was a good crowd in attendance, and the arrangements of Prof. R. Foster were so thorough that both the preliminary bout and the principal match were appreciated. The majority of those present left the hall satisfied that no other course was open to Referee Griffiths than to give the decision mentioned in the big event.

It was about 8.30 o'clock when the preliminary, a four-round bout between Clarke, of Denver, and Sealer, of Spokane, was called. Master of Ceremonies Bob Foster introduced the men, and the "set to" commenced immediately. In the first round both were slow. Clarke seemed to have the advantage, landing body blows which with more force would have had their effect. The second time they met the pace increased, and Sealer became the favorite. He landed a hard left swing repeatedly. In the third Sealer again outboxed the Denver artist. The final round was different. Clarke showing up to better advantage. He kept his opponent on guard. Both occasionally landed heavily to body and head. Referee Foster declared the contest a draw.

When the principals stepped into the ring, Percy Cove in the lead, both were greeted with applause. Each was introduced, Cove's weight being placed at 119 pounds and Bennett's 118 pounds.

Bert Griffiths, champion middleweight of British Columbia, was chosen as referee. The match was under Quesnary rules, hitting in clinches providing each man had one hand free, being permitted. When the men shook hands they presented a marked contrast. Bennett smaller, stockier and better set off round. Cove is considerably taller and very slight; his height accentuating his slimness. But he displayed a form that surprised the spectators, many of whom, judging by mere appearance, thought he wouldn't last more than three rounds.

Without any opening sparring, both men commenced exchanging heavy body blows. Occasionally this was varied by a vicious swing by Cove at his opponent's head. The latter avoided most of these by clever dodging. He received two hard knocks above the right eye, however, which drew blood. Bennett kept sending in right and left blows to Cove's body, but, although a few found their mark, the majority were either blocked or avoided. The round ended with no hits even.

From the start of the second round they were after each other fiercely. Cove landed to body repeatedly, while Bennett changed his tactics and fought for his opponent's head. They exchanged a hurricane of blows time after time. It was difficult to follow these mix-ups. Both gave and took severe punishment.

The third and fourth round followed with honors apparently even. At the end of the latter Cove rushed Bennett to the ropes with a straight right and a vicious uppercut. In the sixth and seventh the fast pace continued, while in the eighth Bennett went in with the evident intention of delivering a knockout. Cove covered up before the rain of blows, and as soon as their fury abated retaliated with a right to body and left to head that staggered his sturdy opponent. Cove was aggressive in the ninth, and in the tenth honours were evenly divided.

In the eleventh Cove received a blow that almost brought the fight to an abrupt conclusion. He staggered about the ring aimlessly, and then recuperating with wonderful rapidity, continued the contest with desperate energy. Both fought fiercely, and it was all the referee could do to separate them in the clinches.

The next was Bennett's round, and in the thirteenth Cove took a count. But he was at his opponent like a flash when the latter sought to administer a quietus. For the last seven rounds both fought furiously. There was little sparring. Both were determined to win out, and it was merely a question of which had the greater staying power. In the twentieth they were quite fresh and were apparently good for several more.

Referee Griffiths, without any hesitation, declared the match a draw.

After the fight Cove exhibited an interesting contest.

Wood's Phosphodine.

The Great English Remedy is an old, well established and reliable preparation. Has been produced and used over forty years. All druggists in the Dominion of Canada sell it recommended as being the only medicine of its kind that cures and gives universal satisfaction to people suffering from various complaints of Nervous Weakness, Epilepsy, Spasmorrhrea, Impotency and all effects of abuse or excesses; the excessive use of Tobacco, Opium or Stimulants, etc., and Brain, Worry, and other causes leading to Insanity, Insomnia, Convulsions and an Early Grave.

Price \$1 per package or six for \$5. One will please, six will cure. Mailed prompt, no receipt of price. Send for sample. Address The Wood Company, Windsor, Ont., Canada.

Wood's Phosphodine is sold in Victoria by all responsible druggists.

Before and After.

WHAT IS THE MILKY WAY?

Australian Amateur's Solution of an Astronomical Puzzle.

A novel theory as to the Milky Way has been evolved by S. L. Adams, an amateur astronomer of Sydney, N. S. W. This luminous phenomenon, it appears, is really a shadow.

"The Milky Way," says Mr. Adams, "is constantly being seen at many different angles and in many parts of the sky, but it always preserves the same luminous front arising from the telescope stars in its background."

"Now, as this background is constantly changing, and the luminous effect is only seen wherever the foreground happens to be the Milky Way, it is evident that it is not the telescope stars themselves which produce the effect, but something projected on the foreground of the sky. That something is the earth's shadow."

"The supposed nebulae," continues Mr. Adams, "are all shadows, and this explains their contempt for the laws of gravitation and their refusal to conform to the globular shape assumed by celestial objects generally. They are spots of shadow representing mountain or mountain ranges on the earth."

Mr. Adams anticipates that his discovery will be received with smiles of incredulity, but he expresses his belief that his view will one day be accepted as correct. He is to read a paper on the subject before the local branch of the British Astronomical Association.—The London Mail.

JURED THUMB, which he said was broken in the first round. If this was the case he fought under a decided disadvantage.

The referee's decision was quite satisfactory.

A CHALLENGE.

To the Sporting Editor:—I hereby challenge Jockey Bennett to a 20-round boxing contest to take place two weeks from date. Weight to be 12 lbs. ringside.

(Signed) L. OLIVER,
Manager for Coda Hill.

VICTORIA, October 13th.

ATTEL DEFEATED.

St. Louis, Oct. 13.—In a fight to-night for the title of featherweight champion of the world, Tommy Sullivan, of Brooklyn, was given the decision over Abe Attel, of San Francisco, in the fifth round of what was to have been a 20-round contest. Attel went out with a lower left to the stomach. He dropped to the floor, rolling in apparent agony and claiming a foul. The decision was given to Sullivan.

LACROSSE.

A SUGGESTION.

"According to talk in lacrosse circles, Westminster will not accept Vancouver's challenge," says the New Westminster correspondent of the Vancouver News-Advertiser. "The feeling here is that the old league should be dissolved and a new start made."

Seattle wants lacrosse and wants it bad. They have a pretty fair team, and will be able to put a fast team in the field next year. Everett has a good team and wants a chance at some of the Canadian teams. As far as your correspondent can find out, the Tacoma team is somewhat disorganized at the present time. The Seattle club is regularly incorporated under the laws of the state of Washington. The Everett club is also a reliable organization.

"Now Seattle is willing to send representatives to a meeting in Vancouver or any other place that may be selected. Probably Everett would do the same. Let the three British Columbian teams send their delegates and have an entirely new league formed. It is the only solution of the present trouble that can be lasting."

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PROVINCIAL NEWS.

NEW WESTMINSTER.

At the regular monthly meeting of the board of trade His Worship Mayor Kearny introduced the subject of putting the ferry out of commission since the bridge has been completed. The service costs in the neighborhood of \$400 per month to support, and at present the boat is being run at a loss to the city. The question was discussed thoroughly, and a resolution carried to retire the Surrey as a ferry. Mr. Gilley, for the navigation committee, stated that when H. M. S. Shearwater came up the river during the exhibition, nothing less was found than 24 feet of water, and that over the Anenelle bar.

KAMLOOPS.

The Baptists of this city have extended a call to Rev. Benjamin Goodfield, B.A., formerly of Neepawa, Man., who has accepted it, and has at once entered upon his pastorate. Rev. Mr. Goodfield won the much-coveted silver medal in philosophy at Manitoba College.

F. W. Aylmer, of Golden, Dominion assistant engineer in charge of the North Thompson improvements, was in town the other day in connection with the work. Foreman R. Struthers has been instructed to get out timbers required for the cribbing and piles, and a force of men is being sent up the river for this purpose. By the time the timbers are prepared Engineer Koefer and his assistant, Mr. Aylmer, will make a further inspection of the river, and lay out the work for the season. It is anticipated that the improvements taken in hand this year will be satisfactorily completed before next high water.

VANCOUVER.

Alderman Angus McDonald received from Seattle Wednesday night the following telegram, which tells its own sad tale: "Regret to inform you that W. S. McDonald was killed to-night by coming in contact with an electric generator which he was running." The late W. S. McDonald came to Vancouver in 1891, and for three successive terms sat in the city council as alderman from Ward 4, the seat now occupied by his brother Angus. For nine years he was in the employment of the B. C. Electric Railway Company, but of late had been working in the electrical department of the Black Diamond mine near Seattle, having moved to Washington a few years ago. His wife and family, with the exception of one son, who was with his father in Seattle, are living in Vancouver.

The police commissioners have decided to reinstate Sgt. Butler, his duties to commence forthwith.

Final arrangements for Hospital Saturday have been completed by the Woman's Auxiliary of the Vancouver General hospital. On Saturday boxes in charge of members of the auxiliary will be placed in various parts of the city.

An interesting event took place in the parlors of the Badminton hotel on Wednesday at noon, when Mr. Rufus Harvey Misenhimer, of Portland, Oregon, was united in marriage to Miss Grace Rachel Harlowe, of Red Wings, Minnesota. Rev. A. W. McLeod officiated. The happy couple left on the steamer for Victoria, en route to Portland, where they will reside.

At the monthly meeting of the license commissioners Donald McRae applied for a hotel license for the Melbourne hotel at the corner of Westminster avenue and Powell street. The inspector said there was no opposition to the granting of the license. In answer to the mayor, the inspector said some time ago to read that no additional licenses should be granted until the population exceeded 33,000, and that only one new license should be granted for 5,000 people above 33,000. A new license had been granted to Arthur Langley of the Barrard Castle. To issue another license the population would have to exceed 38,000. He, himself, had

heard reliable authorities place the present population at 45,000. Commissioners Macaulay and Bishop both thought the population well over 40,000. On motion of Commissioners Macaulay and Bishop the license was granted.

At a well attended meeting of the parishioners of the newly organized Anglican church in the East End it was decided that the name of the new parish should be All Saints. It was also decided to secure two lots at the corner of Pandora street and Victoria Drive and the erection of a church building will be commenced at once. The building will be 54 by 28 feet, with basement, which latter will, however, be left unfinished at the present time. It was announced that all the lumber required in the erection of the building had been promised.

The drill season for the local militia will commence with a recruit class on Monday, October 17th. The new rifle range is progressing very favorably, and it looks as though the annual regimental matches may yet be held there on Thanksgiving Day.

RAILWAY IMPROVEMENTS.

Traffic on the Roads of the United Kingdom—The Automatic Element.

Charles H. Grinling continues in the Windsor his papers on "The Ways of Our Railways." He mentions that about 400,000,000 miles are run annually by trains over the 22,150 miles of British railway system. This works out at an average of one train every hour over each mile. It appears that the United Kingdom stands first in the number of passenger (216) and freight cars (3,323) per hundred miles of line, among the nations of the world. Belgium comes nearest. The great problem is how to make the fullest possible use of the tracks consistently with safety and efficiency. There are four ways in which the carrying capacity of a railway can be increased. The most expensive way is that of multiplying the number of rails. Much less expensive methods are to lengthen the platforms; to increase the size of the trains; as, for instance, in the Great Eastern, Great Northern, and suburban lines, in which the carriages are built out above the platform level so as to provide an extra seat; and by shortening the block sections by aid of quick retardation and rapid acceleration.

Automatic Signalling.

The automatic element is coming more and more to the fore. On single-track railways:

"The article which forms the 'Open Sesame' to each section is exchanged at each passing-place, where its insertion in the receptacle awaiting it is necessary to release another one, with which it is electrically interlocked at the other end of the section; and also with some apparatus to free a 'lock' upon the signals and points which have to be set before the train can go on its way. Recently an 'automatic train-staff-catcher' has been introduced on some lines, the working of which is somewhat similar to that of the well known mail-catcher on the post office vans."

In the ordinary signal box: "The most important modern development has been the substitution of 'power'—pneumatic, electric, or hydraulic—for muscle in pulling over the signals or setting the points. Should this change become general, as it is likely to within the next decade or so, the brawny-armed, alert, and often perspiring working man, to whose strength and skill in operating his row of heavy levers all railway travellers owe so much, will become a thing of the past. His place will be taken by an operator of more clerical appearance standing quietly in front of a machine resembling an elongated typewriter or piano. 'I press the button, the power behind me does the rest,' will be his motto."

Automatically Stopped.

Fog, which has long been the despair of railway men, seems about to be conquered by recent appliances: "The most complete of these is the electric automatic train-stop which is in use on the Boston Elevated Railway and is now being installed on the Metropolitan district. This, to a considerable extent, supersedes both signaller and engine driver, being an arrangement by means of which an electric current running through the rail actuates a device for applying the brake on the train. The current, or 'track circuit,' is set in motion by the preceding train, if occupying the same block section; and so the system absolutely prevents two trains from being on the same length of line by automatically stopping the second as it is about to enter the section already occupied. A similar appliance—which works in conjunction with the signals—manual, 'power,' or automatic—has been in use for some years on the Northeastern Railway, where it has proved very useful as a preventive of drivers overrunning signals when at danger. With the Northeastern appliance—which is the invention of Mr. Haven, assistant mechanical engineer of that company—the brake is only partially applied, the sounding of a whistle on the engine at the same time warning the driver to complete the operation of bringing his train to a stand."

Among other interesting facts recorded by Mr. Grinling is the lengthening of freight trains from forty to fifty trucks, and in level country, as many as a hundred. Swift goods trains are now run on the express routes at about fifty miles an hour.

In County Sligo an ancient couple have just been married. They had been sweethearts forty years ago, but parents objected to the match, and the youth had gone to America. He returned with a fortune and his old love still pining.

W. CLARK, Mfr. MONTREAL

If you eat

Pork and Beans

eat Clark's they're delicious.

Grocers like to sell

Clark's Lunch

Tongue

Because it is so extra good that people always come back for more.

W. CLARK, Mfr. MONTREAL

It's good

Clark's

Lunch

Tongue

It's good

One Dose Relieves

London Hospital Cough Cure is prompt in its action. Used faithfully it will cure the most obstinate cough of cold.

Price 50c
JOHN COCHRANE
CHEMIST,
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

W. JONES.
DOM. GOVT. AUCTIONEER.

DESIRABLE

Furniture and Effects

Will be sold at the Old Church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets,

Thursday, Oct. 13th, 2 p.m.

Many Bedroom Suites; Single and Double Wire Mattresses and Top Mattresses; Tables; Cook Stoves; Pictures; Carpets; Heaters; Hanging and Other Lamps; Baby Buggies and Go-Carts; Crockery; White and Colored Sewing Machines; Chester Drawers; Trucks; Curtains; Hall Stands; Seats, etc., etc.

Terms cash.

W. JONES, Auctioneer.



NAVAL SALE

Under instructions from C. H. S. HAR-

RIS, Esq., Naval Store Officer, I will sell at

H. M. Naval Yard, Esquimalt.

Thursday, Oct. 20th

AT 11 OCLOCK A.M.

Naval and Victualling, Ordnance and Hospital Stores, Including 2

Steam Boats, Fire Engine, Ship-

er and Row Boats

Also, on the same date, at Signal Hill,

Army Ordnance Stores

Catalogues now ready.

W. T. Hardaker, Auctioneer.

**SIR CHAS. PARSONS
TO INSPECT FIFTH**

Regiment Will Parade at the Drill Hall
Next Monday Evening—No Leave
to Be Granted.

Major-General Sir Charles Parsons, K. C. M. G., commanding the Imperial forces in Canada, is busy inspecting the troops at Esquimalt and Work Point.

On Monday evening he will inspect the Fifth Regiment for the first time since his appointment.

The attention of officers and men of the regiment is directed to the fact that no leave will be granted from the parade, and a full turn out can therefore be expected. In this connection Lieutenant-Colonel C. M. G. Dress, review order. No leave will be granted from this parade.

D. B. McCONNAN, Capt., Adjutant.

CHEAP WHISKEY.

Wood Alcohol Found in Sample Secured in New York Saloons.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Oct. 14.—An unusual report has been received from the board of health by Coronor Scholar regarding the samples of whiskey collected from Tenth avenue barrooms during the investigation into nearly a score of deaths among patrons of the cheap groceries on the west side. It is stated that the board's expert chemist found wood alcohol in all the samples. If there is found to be poison in the stomachs of three men who died last week the coroner will take immediate action.

ONE HUNDRED AND ELEVEN.

Funeral of J. King Who Was Born in Canada in 1793.

Berlin, Vermont, Oct. 14.—The funeral of Jos. King, 111 years old, was held here yesterday from St. Joseph's Roman Catholic church. Mr. King was born in Canada during the Papineau rebellion in 1793. He is survived by six children, two sons and four daughters.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

The usual quarterly dividend of \$2 per share from net earnings was declared Thursday by the Pullman Company.

Reginald Flinck, a former Harvard football player, has been elected a member of the New York Stock Exchange.

The first snow of the season fell at Albany, Schenectady and a number of other places in New York on Thursday. It melted as fast as it fell.

A newspaper dispatch from Albuquerque says seventy dwellings in San Marcial, eighty miles south of Albuquerque, have been wrecked by the floods of the past week and there is great suffering and destitution there. The plight of the Mexican people in the surrounding valley is terrible and hundreds are starving until immediate help from the outside comes.

Windsor Grocery Company.

'Phone 283. Government St., Opp. Post Office.

Saturday's Bargains

Dominion Creamery Butter ... 25 cents per lb.
Large Eastern Eggs ... 25 cents per dozen

ENTIRE CATCH OF SEALSKINS LOST

MINEOLA HAD CARGO FROM BEHRING SEA

Commercial Company a Heavy Sufferer
—The Market Will Be Stiffened
in Consequence.

There has been received from San Francisco intelligence that there was lost with the steamer Mineola the entire season's catch of seal skins belonging to the Commercial Company. The Mineola, as reported a few days ago, was lost near Tigre bay on September 5th, on her way from Petropavlovsk, in Siberia, to San Francisco. On her way she called at the Copper Island and took on board the Commercial Company's catch of skins. These have been lost, and in consequence the price of seal skins cannot be other than stiffened to a very considerable extent. The exact number on board the steamer cannot be ascertained. Last year there were 7,700 taken by the company. This year, according to reports, the number has been considerably increased, and it is estimated that as many as 13,000 were taken. At a very conservative estimate the skins were worth \$14 each.

The effect of the loss will be felt in a very marked manner on the markets. The total catch this year will probably not exceed 36,000 skins. Included in this is the 13,000 of the Commercial Company's lost with the Mineola. The catch of the Victoria Sealing Company will probably approximate 10,000 from Behring Sea, and about 1,400 on the coast. Japan contributed last year about 7,000, and may be placed at that figure again. There is then the Falkland Island catch and other independent sources of supply, bringing the total up to about 35,000 or 36,000.

The loss on the Mineola represents over a third of the entire catch, which will increase the demand. With good catches the local company stands in a position to have a very profitable season.

GOT A SCARE.

The Russian ship Glenard, Capt. Endahl, which arrived in port Tuesday night from San Francisco via Port Townsend, had an experience off the California coast which for a few moments caused the master and crew of the vessel to think themselves destined to be the prey of a Japanese cruiser," says the Tacoma Ledger. "Leaving San Francisco September 26th, the Glenard sighted off the coast a steamer flying the Japanese flag, which the crew at first thought to be a cruiser. The Glenard did not have her flag flying and pains were taken to see that it was not displayed. The Japanese soon proved, however, to be only one of the regular Japanese merchant liners running to San Francisco and the Glenard went on her way rejoicing.

"The Glenard is at Tacoma to load lumber at the St. Paul mills for Australia. She formerly was under the British flag and, although now flying the Russian flag, is not owned in Russia."

NEW LINERS.

The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company, which operates between San Francisco and the Orient, is to construct two new liners. The Toyo Kisen Kaisha Company has been sadly crippled by the fact that several of its best vessels have been consigned as transports by the Japanese government, under the terms of the subsidy contracts. General Agent W. H. Avery, with General Manager M. Shirashii, has spent several months in England. The result of this sojourn in the land of shipbuilding is that two new steamers are to be built and put on the trans-Pacific run. They will be constructed in Japan, but the raw material will be bought in England and shipped to the Orient. It was intended at first that the two vessels would be of 12,000 tonnage, but this has been raised to 15,000. This will make the two steamships of a size like the Mongolia and Manchuria.

WREKAGE FOUND.

A dispatch from San Francisco says that the schooner Gotima, which arrived there from Quiril islands, reports that on August 4th, while 40 miles southwest of Cape Curat, she sighted a mass of floating wreckage. Capt. Macomber succeeded in getting closer to the wreckage and established that it was from the Japanese troopship Kinshu Maru, which was sunk by the Russians last April, when in less than twelve hours.

PRIMATE OF ALL CANADA.

Election of Archbishop Bond, of Montreal—Farmer Shoots Himself.

Montreal, Oct. 14.—Archbishop Bond, of this city, to-day was elected Primate of all Canada by the Synod Ecclesiastical Province of "Canada."

A NEW LIGHTHOUSE.

Capt. Gaudin returned last night from the interior, where he has been superintending the beginning of work on a light-house in Kootenay lake. The new light will be at Piloy bay, opposite to the entrance to the west arm of Kootenay lake.

TELEMACHUS ARRIVED.

The Blue Funnel steamship Telemachus, Capt. Goodwin, arrived last evening. She is discharging a considerable amount of freight here, but will likely get away some time to-day.

The Telemachus had an uneventful

PETER MCQUADE & SON,

78 WHARF STREET.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers

Ship Chandlery

Varnishes

Hardware

Brushes

Paints and Oils

74° and 76° Gasoline

HEARING OF THE CONSPIRACY CASE

JAPS CONTINUE TO MAKE ADVANCES

(Continued from page 1.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF CHINESE WITNESS

Sticks to Story That One of Accused
Tried to Get Him to Give Wrong
Evidence.

The Chinese conspiracy case, in which Loo Gee Wing, Lem Sam, Dai Bo and Haw Fat Chong are the defendants, was resumed in the police court this morning. The room was well filled with Chinese, who, however, were doomed to disappointment as they were excluded from the court.

Bryan T. Drake, registrar of the Supreme court, was called and produced depositions taken in the preliminary hearing of Wong On and Wong Gow, also copies of the testimony taken at the trial.

Lem Sam, a former cannery man, was then cross-examined by Mr. Powell, counsel for the defence. He said he was in the Chinese theatre on the night of the attack on Man Quan. There were in Man Quan's office twelve men, including himself, Leong Nong, Lum Sing, Jin Duck, Lai Quon, Lee Yam, Ah Fat, Ah Fen, Jung Ying and a friend of Quan, whose name he didn't know. Dai Bo was not there; he was supping downstairs.

He last saw the friend of Man Quan, whose name he didn't know, on the night of the occurrence, and did not try to find out his name. Wong On Lung, the ticket seller, was not in Man Quan's room.

Witness went to that room about 1 o'clock and remained there until the fight was over. He was there therefore when Wong Hung came in and asked Man Quan to come out before him.

Lai Quon left the room before the fight began. Witness did not see either Wong On or Wong Gow anywhere on the night of the fight. He has known Wong Gow for several years. Witness was at the theatre on the night before the death of Man Quan, but he did not notice any row. He had supper in Man Quan's room, but he could not remember what time it was.

He was not in the Assize court during the murder trial in May. He was in Victoria at that time, but he didn't attend court at any time. "I don't wish to appear in court at all," the witness volunteered. He saw Wong Nam Yuen in the Chinese theatre on the night preceding the attack on Man Quan. He never saw Wong Nam Yuen and Man Quan in a fight. He did not see Wong Gow on the night before the fight—Friday night. He did not see iron bars in anyone's hands, or on the floor in Man Quan's room after the fight.

He first saw Loo Gee Wing (one of the accused) about the case two or three days before the trial of Wong On and Wong Gow in the higher court. This was about the 1st of May. He was in Loo Gee Wing's room three times. On Sunday night before the trial of Wong On and Wong Gow, Loo Gee Wing asked witness and Lum Sing if they were present during the fight. They replied that they were. Loo Gee Wing asked: "Can you go to be a witness?" They responded: "Yes, I can tell the truth." Loo Gee Wing then said: "Well, if each of you will be a witness I will give you \$100 each. Here are \$30 each for the present and you give your evidence." Loo Gee Wing asked them to go home, which they did. Loo Gee Wing gave witness and Lum Sing \$30 each. Lim Lock did it.

On the Tuesday following Lim Lock, Loo Gee Wing and witness went to Loo Gee Wing's house on the invitation of the latter. After they had heard Lee Yim's statement given to a lawyer through David Lew, the interpreter there, they went into another room where Loo Gee Wing asked witness and Lum Sing to give evidence according to the statement of Lee Yim.

Witness replied: "Lee Yim's evidence is not the same as ours." Loo Gee Wing then asked where the difference lay, and witness said: "Well, we should say that Wong Gow and Wong On were not present at the fight." Loo Gee Wing then remarked: "Oh, well, it wouldn't make much difference to alter one or two words." Witness replied that if he was a witness he would tell the truth.

The next time witness went to Loo Gee Wing's house was on the following Friday. Lum Lock told him to go to this house to give evidence, and witness said: "If I go I'll tell the truth."

They went to Loo Gee Wing's house, but the latter wasn't there. Charlie Fook (for whose arrest a warrant has been issued) advised him to go to a lawyer's office for witness to give his evidence. They went to a lawyer's office on Government street. There were two white men there, and one of them asked witness, through Charlie Fook, if he was in Man Quan's room during the fight and if Wong On and Wong Gow were there? Witness replied that they were not present.

Charlie Fook then asked who were present, and witness told him.

Witness received no money from Loo Gee Wing personally after that time, but got \$30 from Lum Lock, which he understood came from Loo Gee Wing.

The case was adjourned until this afternoon.

Ulrich Vires.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—Judge Ryan has decided that the cigarette by-law passed by the town of Carberry is prohibitory and ultra vires.

Accidental Death.

Winnipeg, Oct. 14.—H. Brigham, farmer, of Wapella district, fatally shot himself accidentally.

One of the unwritten laws of the Imperial House of Commons, and one most faithfully observed, is that ministers and ex-ministers occupying seats on the two front benches shall remain uncovered in the House. Seddon, indeed, of late years has the rule been broken, but during the finance bill debate the chancellor of the exchequer sat at his desk. Day after day Austen Chamberlain's silk hat alone resounded, solitary and alone, on the front bench.

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Victoria Daily Times.

RALPH SMITH, Liberal-Labor Candidate for Nanaimo District.



ONE of the most widely known politicians, not only in British Columbia, is the sturdy member for Nanaimo, who, in the present contest, is once more a candidate for the support of a body of men whom he has represented in one capacity or another for nearly ten years. That he has been so successful in retaining their confidence throughout that length of time is perhaps the best proof of his upright career.

Mr. Smith is a native of Cornwall, England, where he was born in 1855, and where in early youth he gained an experimental knowledge of coal mines and coal mining. In 1862 he was forced to come to Canada in search of health. This being completely restored, he entered the public arena, and in 1864 he ran for the British Columbia legislature against John Bryden, son-in-law of Robert Dunsmuir, for North Nanaimo. The miners were anxious to support Mr. Smith, but so much strong opposition had been shown by the Wellington Coal Company to trades unions, that the miners were afraid to vote to oppose Mr. Bryden; thus Mr. Smith was badly defeated, losing his deposit.

He was engaged by the miners of Nanaimo as their agent in 1865, held that position until 1866, when he resigned on account of his extensive duties as a member of the Dominion parliament, and the further reason that he disagreed with the affiliation of the Nanaimo miners with the Western Federation of Miners, as a Socialistic institution in the United States to which he was bitterly opposed, and prophesied that before long the conditions of labor in Nanaimo, through the influence of this body, would be changed from one of cord and peace, to one of trouble and warfare; all of which has been proved, and is being demonstrated by the action of the same body in Colorado to-day.

This position taken by Mr. Smith proved him to be a strong, straightforward, leader of men; and if labor organizations desire to be upheld by public influence and sentiment, their leaders must be of the stamp of Mr. Smith, who, although he fights hard for what he considers the reasonable demands of labor, refuses to be a demagogue, never being tempted to go beyond the laws of fairness and reason.

In 1868 Mr. Smith ran again for South Nanaimo, being elected by an overwhelming majority, and making his opponent lose his deposit.

At this election the Semlin party were successful and were elected to power and Mr. Smith supported the party. Mr. Joseph Martin was ultimately called upon to form a government, and Mr. Smith went on the stump against him, running as a candidate in Nanaimo city against Mr. Yates, Mr. Martin's finance minister, Mr. Yates losing his deposit. This was in the June election, 1900. In November of the same year Mr. Smith was asked by the labor men of Canada to resign and run for the Commons, which he did, and was elected over two opponents, Mr. Clive Phillips-Wolley as a Conservative, and W. Sloan as a Martin or Independent Liberal.

His position is clear and well known. Being a Liberal, he is willing to look after the interests of the industrial classes, and in every instance when the interests of trades unions are at stake, Mr. Smith has always taken an independent stand, but is always so reasonable as to attract the sympathy and get the support of the House of Commons in his many proposals.

Reference has not been made to Mr. Smith's career in the Commons, where he has been a zealous worker for his constituency; to his identification with the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada; or to the repeated instances in which he has rendered distinct service to the country and the cause of labor through his good offices as mediator. A notable instance of this was when he went to the assistance of Smith Curtis, then minister of mines, and an opponent of Mr. Smith's, the result being the termination of an ominous condition of affairs in Rossland.

Mr. Smith is a splendid speaker, and his services as such are in wide demand.

A Russian Nelson.

Personal Sketch of Port Arthur's New Admiral.

Admiral Robert Wires, to whom the command of the remnants of the Russian fleet at Port Arthur has now been entrusted, is one of the most remarkable men of his own or any other navy; for hundreds of Russian bluejackets believe that he is Nelson born again as a Russian, says F. T. Jane in the London Chronicle. And thousands of others who draw the line at this are convinced that he is a man with a destiny.

Though idolized by his men, Admiral Wires was by no means a popular figure with his brother officers in the Russian navy till the war came along. "Murders preferred" was his nickname in Russian ward-rooms, a title bestowed upon him because he applied to the admiralty for the bad lots of the fleet to be sent him. In the Bayan he had the choicest possible collection of scoundrels and cut-throats whom he had transformed into smart, self-respecting bluejackets. His highest ideal of reward was to row in the captain's boat! With these he visited Portsmouth a little before the

enormous, the material at command hopelessly inadequate, but the Russians will have in him a leader that all trust.

A Great Naval Captain.

During the war his name has been before the public continually as captain of the cruiser Bayan, the one Russian ship that has steadily distinguished herself, the one ship that was ready when the war came.

In person he is short and spare of build, with a slight wiry moustache, and light curly hair now turning grey. His eyes are perhaps his most remarkable feature, quizzical blue eyes that laugh gently, but which upon occasion can cow the most mutinous sailor into childlike faith and obedience. Personal magnetism is his to an extraordinary degree—the gift of making men believe in him and trust him. If any man can extricate the Russian fleet from its plight and peril, Admiral Wires, till lately junior captain in the Russian navy, is the man to do it. The odds against him are

war. Eighty men were given leave on a Sunday, when only public-houses were open, and not one single man of them broke leave or got drunk. Their captain had told them that "the honor of the Bayan" was in their keeping, and—that was enough. But incidents of this sort did not endear him to jealous medics critics.

To the lasting credit of the Russian fleet it should, however, be stated that after the early disasters the captains at Port Arthur themselves proposed that Robert Wires should be their admiral; an act of self-sacrifice that must go far to discount all the tales of inefficiency that we have been told. This sacrifice of chances of distinction for the sake of a promising junior is almost, if not quite, unique in the history of the world. Now, at the eleven o'clock, Rear-Admiral Wires flies his flag at Port Arthur, and, be it the issue what, Togo is matched by an antagonist equal to himself in all save ships.

A Thrilling Escape.

Anecdotes of Admiral Wires are innumerable in the Russian navy. The most remarkable, however, is an incident of his early life. I can vouch for its truth, for he told it me himself. He was then a cadet in the Peter Velikiy, and went away in a boat. Three miles from his ship the boat upset in a squall. It was night, and the boat was not expected back for some hours, so that rescue was practically out of the question. On board the Peter Velikiy, however, a brother officer was suddenly seized with the idea that Wires was in danger, and on his own responsibility lowered a boat and started to look for him. By Providence or chance he, working blindly in the darkness, came upon the capsized pinnace with Wires, the sole survivor, clinging to it in the last stage of exhaustion. Little wonder that, in the hour of defeat, Russians remember this inci-

dent and see in it some destiny at work. Later on Wires quelled a mutiny single-handed, and during the last few years has been the right hand man of the Grand Duke Alexander in the fight for efficiency. That that fight was but partially successful we well know now, but no inefficient officer ever served under Captain Wires. "Work or go" was his rule, and to the easy-going shirkers he was merciless. With his men he was the same. No man who tried to do his work was ever punished by him, no matter how stupid he might have been, but an idler never idled more than once.

To Admiral Wires is attributed the destruction of the Japanese battleship Hatsuse; not, however, by floating mines, but by torpedoes so altered as to greatly increase their range. He is a torpedo specialist, and is likely to make use of that weapon in the early future when the Russian fleet makes its forlorn hope. And whatever the issue of the coming fight of one thing I am sure, that previous battles will be child's play to it, for it will be a desperate death or victory combat. Admiral Wires has no ideas of the middle course, for he is the Skobelev type of Russian. All that the great Skobelev was, is.

More I might write, but where a close personal friend is the subject one fears to give too free a rein to enthusiastic appreciation lest one may seem to color judgment with affection. But if the Japanese shells spare him it will not be long ere the eyes of the world are focussed upon "the little captain," in whose hands are the destinies of Russia, and, in a sense, of the whole world. For should Admiral Wires beat Togo the invasion of Manchuria will fall to the ground like a pack of cards.

It is a labor of Hercules, a forlorn hope in every sense, but the only man who could possibly accomplish it is essaying the task.

W. A. GALLIHER

Liberal Candidate for Kootenay.

OFF all the candidates who are seeking the suffrages of the electors in the present campaign W. A. Galliher, of Kootenay, has perhaps the most comprehensive knowledge of the whole west, for he has resided for a longer or a shorter period in Manitoba, the Territories, and in British Columbia. He has something else in common with a great number who reside in each of these portions of the Dominion—he comes from Bruce.

It was in this latter county that he was born in 1860. He is of Irish parentage, and was educated at the public and High schools of Walkerton and at the Collegiate Institute, Collingwood.

Coming to Manitoba in 1887, he studied law with Archibald & Howell, Winnipeg, and after being admitted to the bar practiced for a time in the province. In 1888 he removed to the Territories, where he was also admitted to the bar and followed his profession for some time. In 1896 he came to Rossland, was admitted to the bar the next year and then made his home in Nelson, where he has ever since resided.

At the general elections of 1900 he was returned as Liberal member for Yale-Cariboo, and has since received the unanimous choice of the party as their candidate for the new riding of Kootenay.

Mr. Galliher in his younger days was a prominent athlete, and as a Canadian voyageur took part in the Gordon relief expedition in the Soudan in 1884 and 1885.

SIR EVELYN WOOD.

A STORY RE-TOLD.

On the last day of this month Field Marshal Sir Evelyn Wood, V. C., will give up his command of the Second Army Corps, and will bring to an end his long and distinguished career in the army. "Your son was only known to me through his gallant behavior," wrote Captain William Peel, R. N., to Evelyn Wood's father nearly fifty years ago, and in that brief sentence (says the Morning Leader) he epitomized all that the majority of his countrymen have since learned about the able and courageous soldier, who has never sought popularity by any other means than following the rough, straight path of duty as British sailors and soldiers understand it.

He was the same cheery boy when he left the navy in 1855 and became a cornet of Light Dragoons as he was at Marlborough, or when the gun's crew in Peel's far-famed twenty-one-gun battery cheered the Midshipmite, who, under heavy fire from Russian redoubts, had repeatedly repaired the parapet where the shot tore through it. He had won the admiration before then, by volunteering to lead a fatigued party off to bring powder under cover from an exposed position, one day; and the next, he mounted the roof of a powder magazine to tear off the blazing timbers that had been set on fire by shells from the Redan.

He was the same cheery boy when he left the navy and joined the 17th Lancers, with which regiment he served in the Mutiny. There he was amongst soldiers whose training in frontier wars made him quick to appreciate "a man and a leader of men." He volunteered to lead a fatigued party off to bring powder under cover from an exposed position, one day; and the next, he mounted the roof of a powder magazine to tear off the blazing timbers that had been set on fire by shells from the Redan.

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He was the same cheery boy when he

of the making and remaking of stories about Lord Kitchener there is no end. Thus a correspondent of the Westminster Gazette favors the general public with a new and elaborate version of a well-known Cape incident. "Lord Kitchener," writes the correspondent, "was coming through Capetown at the end of the war en route for England and the corporation of the city gave a luncheon in his honor. I received an invitation and sat in the sixth or seventh place from the general, but, as the table formed an angle between us, I was quite close to him. Sir John French sat near me on the right, and further away was General Sir Ian Hamilton, who made an extremely happy speech on that occasion. In the middle of the proceedings a little girl about 12 years old entered the room at the far end, and, proceeding straight to where the great general sat, kissed him emphatically on the left cheek. Now anybody knows what Gen. Roberts would have done according to the popular impression of his character, on such an emergency. He would have expressed his utmost delight and placed the courageous little intruder upon his knee to where the great general sat, kissed him emphatically on the left cheek. Now anybody knows what Gen. Roberts would have done according to the popular impression of his character, on such an emergency. He would have expressed his utmost delight and placed the courageous little intruder upon his knee to where the great general sat, kissed him emphatically on the left cheek. Now anybody knows what Gen. Roberts would have done according to the popular impression of his character, on such an emergency. He would have expressed his utmost delight and placed the courageous little intruder upon his knee to where the great general sat, kissed him emphatically on the left cheek. Now anybody knows what Gen. 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The Far East As I Saw It.

Why Russia Impressed Me . . .
What Japan's Victory Will Mean.
The Footprints of the Pagans . . .
(A. G. Hales in London News.)

It is an absolute impossibility for me to reply to the correspondence that has come to me concerning this series of articles. Those who read my must be content to accept my work as my justification. If my work meets with their approval, it is well; if it does not, it is well also. I have mapped out my own line of thought, and will follow it. Even the genial soul who sends an open postcard to my club, informing me that he knows pretty nearly to a pound how much I obtained in St. Petersburg for these articles, will not make any impression upon the work I do, or my method of doing it.

That I was impressed, and very strongly impressed, with what I saw in Russia, appears from all that I have written so far. I have just reread the articles, in answer to a wisely-written letter from an unknown correspondent. If I had to write all that I have written under this heading over again, I would not alter one of the sentiments expressed; but I would, perhaps, try to make some of my points more plainly, so that I should not be misunderstood. Let me try, now, to make my meaning clear, because I wish to be judged by what I think, not by what others say I think.

Military Strength of Russia.

The military strength of the Russian nation, in Russia proper, is tremendous, and it is swelling every hour. The British idea of the Muscovite armed power, as expressed by the Jingo Press of these Isles, is that Russia to-day lies flat, like a pricked bubble, and it seems to me that the Jingo element is trying, by all the means within its reach, to foster a dangerous feeling in Great Britain—a feeling of contemptuous hostility towards our great neighbor. The Jingo Press is not a wise guide for our people. If you think it is, just purchase a file of any of these journals, from the Times down to the Globe, and read the issues for the three months preceding the Boer war, and the issues of the first three months after the declaration of war. When you have done so, sit down and think calmly whether or not you will be led again by the same class of men. They led the nation into a war, which, besides all else, gave the workfields of Africa into the hands of Chinamen, and if we are not careful, they will lead us into a war that will mean conception as surely as darkness follows daylight. And if consernation comes—and I firmly believe that our Jingles meant it to come if they can bring it about—the soft places will be saved for the Jingles, and the hard spits will fall to the lot of their dupes, as they always have fallen. I saw a great array of men being called to the colors in Russia, and I know that the British public is being misled in regard to the fighting capabilities of the Muscovites. It is therefore absurd to accuse me of desiring to be little the nation now at war with them, because it must be patent to anyone that the greater I represent the Russians to be, the more I must admit the remarkable energy, skill, and boldness of the Japanese, whose work in the field and upon the water has so far been so nearly perfect that it seems to have almost the wizard's touch. If I desired to rob the Mikado's men of a shred of their glory, it would be my role to write of their opponents as a played-out power, an overruled power, a backboned power, but I have no such desire. In all the world I doubt if there exists a writer who more thoroughly appreciates the virtues of the Mikado's soldiers than myself. It is because I know what lies in front of the armies of Japan, as well as what lies behind them, that I decline to join the chorus that is changing in such excellent time and tune the utter downfall of Russia.

Russia's Million Soldiers.

I saw enough in Russia to impress me upon many points. Firstly, what I saw enhanced the view I have always held, that militarism is the curse of any country where its power is all-masterful. I think from what I saw that Russia in Europe can, if sternly pressed, throw the field a million well-trained, well-clad, well-armed soldiers, who will fight for Russia as boldly and as well as England would fight for England, and I think it would be better for Russia, and better for the world's civilization, if every soldier in that great army was garnering the crops in the wonderful land of Siberia, or searching for the mineral wealth of that land in whose rock-ribbed coffers lies wealth enough to make every peasant in the Czar's dominions happy and comfortable. I saw enough to teach me that the great bulk of the people have not the rights which they should have—the rights of free men. I also saw enough to burn into my brain this truth, that the interference of any outside nation will not help the Russian people one step forward in the march of progress. Their destiny lies in their own hands, and they must work out their own salvation in their own way, as our fathers worked out theirs, and to a great extent ours. The great bulk of the Russian people have as many good points as the great bulk of the British people. The serf who has had his freedom less than fifty years has made giant strides in that time, and given another fifty years of peace in Europe. I think the Russian might well have been left to put himself upon a footing equal to that of Britons. I saw enough to make me believe that the dawn of happier times is perceptible in Russia for the Russian peasant. But the dawn will be delayed if Russia enters into a great European war, for the soldier and the schoolmaster never yet marched in step. The blockhouse and the schoolhouse will not flourish side by side—one of the other must be empty.

Position of the Czar.

I saw quite enough to make me know that the Czar of Russia is at this present moment holding in a grip of iron the war party in St. Petersburg, who, rightly or wrongly, imagine that Britain's present government intrigued successfully with the powers at Tokio to bring about the present war between Russia and

Japan. It is the Czar who stands between the war party and their desires, and prevents such a conflagration as the world has not seen in our time. I wish I could burn this into the brain of every Briton who loves his country and hopes for its welfare: "If war comes, Russia will not stand alone." A nation with a fine fleet and a terrible army, an army that is ready to the last button on the last shirt, will stand with her, fall with her, too, perhaps, for in the end we have always had a trick of holding our own; but think of the terrible sacrifice which must be made if things come to such a pass, all danger of which could easily be obviated now by the exercise of a little wise statescraft, or, better still, a little national common-sense. Here is another thing that impressed me in Russia. Wherever I went I found German merchants doing a great and flourishing business. Wherever I went I found German people grafting themselves upon the soil. German names are over the shops in all directions. German interests are bound up in Russia to an extent which few people in Great Britain are aware of.

Germany in Russia.

German merchants assured me that nearly one-half of the whole of Germany's output of manufactured goods goes to Russia, and that a war that would cripple that output would close half the factories in the Kaiser's dominions, and bring an industrial crisis which could but one result—the driving of an armed Germany on to the side of Russia. "Germany has no great colonies to take her goods, no oversea markets of her own," remarked an important merchant to me. England has snapped up very nearly all the new markets of the world, and has a lot of old world, too; and she is grasping for more. She has Australia, New Zealand, Canada, South Africa, a part of China, the whole of India. She dominates trade in Egypt and after Persia; she sends missions armed to the teeth into Tibet. She has ruled the seas so long that she has been able to pick and choose her markets; but, come what may, Germany must and will look after her Russian market, for it is vital to her. I learnt that in Russia, and I did not learn it wholly from Russians. The times are volcanic, and we are upon the edge. We want to keep cool, we want less shrieking about national honor, and more simple dignity in the upholding of our national reputation. We want to keep our obligations as well as our interests in view; we need to govern our country and our country's enormous trade upon business principles. Then we will only have to take fair business risks. At present we are taking war risks, because we have put the reins of rule into the hands of a section of our people who have flourished upon a reign of little-wars—a quasi-military section that is out of touch both with the merchant and the mechanic.

The Land of Lessons.

Just now Russia is the land of lessons, a great land, with a great people groping for the light. It is a land that is at variance with our own, thanks to mutual distrust and mutual misunderstanding, and yet of all the lands I know, there is none more suited to be our friend. It is a land of raw materials. This is a manufacturing land. If a great Englishman rose from the ranks to-day to concentrate his mind upon Russia and Russia's trade we should see the birth of a commercial colossus, whose smile would gladden our country from Land's End to John o' Groats.

About Siberia alone I could write a book. I met old friends there, Australian mining engineers. I sat and smoked and listened to their talk, and I came away rich in information. They showed me samples of mineral ore that made me green with envy; I saw forests waiting for the woodman's axe, and plains waiting for the plough. If we could only get rid of the insane prejudice that parts the two peoples, what an opening is there for the British merchant and the British mechanic! And after all, who is it that gains by the prejudice that stands like a rampart between us and them? Only the favored classes of each people, not the bone and the brain of either nation. What business has this generation of Britons to cherish hate of Russia; what cause have we to dislike them? The Russian worships the same God that we worship, he adores the same Christ. His religion may differ in form from ours, but where is the man who is daring enough to tell us that there is but one window to Heaven? He has the same colored blood in his veins that we have, he has the same home ties, and his destiny by land is ultimately as great as ours by sea. He has many and grievous faults, especially in matters of home rule, but were we much better before the aristocracy of this country was compelled by popular clamor to give the British people a voice in the nation's affairs? I do not think we were. Believe me, the Muscovite is worth cultivating as a friend; he is worth dreading as a foe.

Miles on Miles of Rye.

As I remarked above, Russia is just now a land of lessons. Let me mention one matter closely connected with the present war, which will go far towards showing what this people can do when they are stirred. A great deal of wheat and other cereals has been grown for years past along the route of the Trans-Siberian railway line. But as soon as war broke out preparations were made for growing rye (out of which the brown bread of the Russian army is all made) and hay for fodder for the horses attached to the army, on a scale that is really gigantic. Now, grain growing upon a giant scale is no new sight to me. I have seen some of the greatest wheat cultivating areas of America in all their wealth of golden glory, compared with which our English farms, even the largest, of them, look like pretty little kitchen gardens. I know well what Australia, Canada, and India can do in the way of wheat production, and yet knowing this I looked with open-eyed wonder at Rus-

women we have known, her memory will be long with us."

She says she loves Canada for two reasons; one is that the country is justifying the boundless faith in its future which sprang up in her bosom when first she saw its great woods and waters, its fertile fields, its wide prairies; the other, and here the soft voice breaks a little, because it is filled with happy memories of days that can never come again.

She remembers things which were the pride or peculiarity of the places visited, remembers the people. Here is a M.S. on birch bark, here a fish net from the Gaspe coast, here a case of specimens proudly labelled, "From Canadian Mines," here a bearskin rug, here a yellow nugget, here a picture done in the grain growth on a prairie homestead, here an etching of a scene on the St. Lawrence, here a view of the Rockies, here an Ontario peach orchard in blossom, here a case of our birds, here our

wild flowers, pictures by our artists, beadwork by our Indians. She seems to have gathered to herself a bit of everything typically Canadian, not so much because of its beauty and its worth, as because of its association.

The handsomest case in the grand library is filled with—what do you think? Big leather books bearing in gold letters, "Address Received While in Canada." Is it any wonder that the heart of a lonely little Canadians warms to the beautiful, sad-eyed woman who is mistress here? It does you good to come across a spot in this old world across the sea, this historic old world so inordinately vain of its past that it is not always in sympathy with such lands as have only a present and a future to boast of, to come upon a spot where that fair young thing we pin our faith to, that Canada we love so loyally, is appreciated to the full.

Clandeboye House is a breath from home;

TO THE ELECTORS OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA:

The members of the Liberal Party, resident in the City of Victoria, in Convention assembled do hereby declare:

1. Their absolute confidence in and unqualified endorsement of the principles and policy of the Liberal Party of Canada under the leadership of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. The fiscal policy of the Government has been fully justified by the prosperity of the country and the expanding revenue, the latter having been attained by a readjustment of the methods of taxation, whereby the burdens upon the taxpayers have been materially lessened. The adoption and application of the principles of Imperial Preference have increased the volume of trade between the Dominion and the Mother Country, and opened for our products a large, valuable and constantly growing market, thereby establishing and increasing Canadian Trade and Canadian Revenue along lines of development in the interests of the Canadian people without reference to and without being affected by the trade and tariff policies of the United States.

2. We endorse and approve of the policy of the Government in dealing with British Columbia. The representations made on behalf of the people of this Province by their representatives at Ottawa have been met and dealt with in a just and effective manner, all expenditures consequent thereon have been carefully and judiciously made and the various branches of the Federal Service in this Province have been fully equipped and maintained in a high state of efficiency. In this connection we desire to acknowledge and commend the diligent, intelligent and successful manner in which Senator Templeman and Mr. George Riley have represented us at Ottawa.

3. We endorse and approve the action of the Government in permitting the use of Fish Traps along the shores of Vancouver Island, whereby the exploitation of our fisheries can be prosecuted with greater advantage than under the system formerly in vogue, and Canadian fishermen can take Canadian salmon which would otherwise be caught in traps in adjacent United States waters. We also heartily commend the decision of the Government to establish additional hatcheries on a more extensive scale than hitherto, thus contributing to the further preservation of one of the most important industries of the Province.

4. We endorse and approve the policy and action of the Government in connection with the National Transcontinental Railway, whereby immigration will be stimulated, interprovincial trade increased and another link established in the chain of Imperial Federation and Imperial defence. As British Columbians, we are especially interested in this great undertaking, because it will certainly lead to the development of a very large area in the Province possessing great agricultural, mineral and timber resources. We endorse and approve of the provisions in the railway legislation in this regard whereby the principle of Government Ownership is adopted and ultimate Government Ownership of the whole line is ensured. We pledge ourselves to use every means in our power to secure the construction of this railway to a point on Vancouver Island, having direct rail connection with the City of Victoria and to obtain terminal rates and facilities for this City.

5. We pledge ourselves to every possible effort to secure the early establishment of railway communication between the City of Victoria and the Western and Northern parts of Vancouver Island, and also of direct railway connection between this city and the mining districts of Yale and Kootenay.

6. We endorse and approve the action of the Liberal Government of Canada in advancing the Capital Tax on Chinese entering the Province, first from \$50 to \$100 and again from \$100 to \$500, a total increase under the Liberal Administration of \$450 per head.

7. We endorse and approve the policy and action of the Liberal Government of Canada in constituting the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, a Court of Record with ample powers to enforce the law and to secure the carrying out of the decrees of the Court, and with plenary jurisdiction over all Canadian Railways both in regard to the protection of employees and the travelling public and in regard to the fixing and regulation of tolls and charges. Already the Board has rendered important public service, and its establishment has reflected most favorably upon the wisdom of the Administration.

8. We endorse and commend the policy of the Government in liberally subsidizing lines of ocean-going steamers, whereby the increase of Canadian Commerce is greatly promoted, and as residents of this city and province we especially commend the establishment of the Canadian-Australian and Canadian-Mexican Services. We also endorse the policy of the Government in advertising Canada abroad, thereby promoting immigration to the Dominion and we pledge ourselves to urge upon the Government the continuation of this work and its extension on a wider scale than ever before to British Columbia.

9. We recognize and applaud the action of the Federal Government in granting a bounty to lead manufactured in Canada, whereby a very important branch of mining in this Province has been revived and remunerative employment has been given to a large number of people.

10. We commend the policy of the Government in respect to legislation in the interests of labor, including action in regard to the establishment of the Labor Bureau, the adoption of the Fair Wage principle, the settlement of strikes and lockouts and other useful legislation in that direction, and pledge ourselves to give our hearty assistance and support to any further efforts in that direction.

11. We declare our firm conviction that the continuation in power of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and the Liberal Party affords the strongest guarantee that the great period of prosperity, which the country has enjoyed in the past eight years will be continued in the future.

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MATCHED.

The precise hour when Ralph Margrove and Ethel Broadbent fell into romantic regard of one another is never to be known; but the precise hour when they fell out of it was 6:15 on the afternoon of June 5th, 1895. We owe this latter fact and the knowledge of it to the useful endeavours of Mrs. Margrove and Mrs. Broadbent, respectively the aunt and mother of the pair, as will be seen; and it is to this solitary occasion that Mrs. Margrove's sweeping generalities have reference, when, to win the invidious distinction of wide experience from her friends in council, she exhibits the palms of both her gloved hands despairingly to them, in protest, and says: "It's really quite sad, it is—the young people nowadays: they won't marry; they may give them every opportunity, they may be very fond of each other, and yet—" and drops the two plumb into her lap; by that means, in the language of ladies, eloquently ending a sentence that no words could save from a grim anti-climax.

Now, Ethel Broadbent was a pretty girl as girls went last year at Rottingbridge. Residents who had no daughters or proteges in the field frankly avowed this, and boasted her of the place; and even those who had such responsibilities were obliged to cry it in echo, lest they should be found out. If you have daughters to wed you must admit the belle acknowledged of the generality, whatever your taste in girls, or you will be "spotted," and it will be spoken all about that you are striving to catch men for your daughters, which is hard to bear when you know it is true. Ethel knew she was pretty and enjoyed it thoroughly; for which I admire her. A hearty, supple-limbed girl, with the free grace that is not learned at school, but comes of country tastes and country pursuits and a careless heart. Frize skirts she wore; and strong boots; and a little hat set a-tilt. She never dropped her handkerchief, though handkerchief-dropping is universal with girls in the field at a country town. If a man were caught by the flash of her presence he had, so to speak, to go round the corner and the corner again. For this also she is to be admired, and it was well in her to protest against the running being made for the Whisker King, and well in her to call her mother to decency in the matter.

There had developed in Mrs. Margrove a fondness for Ethel. She liked her from the day Ethel came informally, one spring morning, to see the new rector's wife, and played about over the lawn with the dogs, and came indoors bounding in airy strides, panting and rosy and laughing, and pushed her hair rapidly under her hat, and kissed the old lady good-bye all in a rush. Then at the bazaar Ethel had been so very nice about the rag dolls. She had consented at once that her rag dolls should be priced sixteen cents cheaper than those on that Miss Rawlings' stall, so that Mrs. Margrove privately cherished the image of her serving the world as her nephew's wife.

As for Ralph, he was a treasury clerk of promise and some fortune. He was a good-looking fellow who knew the points of a girl and carried the flash manner of the town upon him; and when a smart young man from the West End of London gave evidence of himself in a sleepy country town, where, in general, people turn their heads slowly like the cows and go to bed at ten, he shines quite apart from his real qualities and graces; he is somewhat like to a neat yacht, with raking spars, steaming into a mercantile port. Besides this, Ralph undoubtedly, by his admitted popularity, had a little way with him that pleased.

The Whisker King was the catch of Rottingbridge, matrimonially speaking.

He naturally met Ethel Broadbent when she came of age to go about, and again, naturally enough perhaps for a man who had a mind to marry when he should chance on a really nice girl with a taste for him, began afternoon-calling on Mrs. Broadbent quite unduly for any sober purpose. At the earliest beginning, in the duration of one staccato sniff, the mother took in the whole situation complete, and with it a very ocean of pure imaginings. When the Whisker King was announced Mrs. Broadbent would be for an instant electrified with the excitement of springing suddenly high up above her ordinary level of deportment; would feel her front hair; would think desperately, all in a flash, was everything right about the room? would arrange in a few rapid movements, the trifles upon her writing table, the books on another, improve on the position of a chair, and then fly to some pose of warming her hands at the fire, or of touching a vase of flowers to receive him gracefully. Sometimes Ethel was to be seen, sometimes she was not. She did not trouble herself with the cause of these visits; they amused her at first, and then bored her; and then she began to resent being made ridiculous at such times as she entered the drawing-room to find the King standing there like a doctor waiting; and she would sniff shortly to herself and shake hands inscrutably. She had never badly snubbed him; there was the regard to his age, and his assurance was such that little short of a sudden kick, violently and expertly rendered him, would have jarred his complacency. He had never attempted anything of love-making to her anywhere. Ethel's frank direct manner made any such proceeding as difficult as love-making to a railway booking clerk, in spite through the hatch.

With some idea of trespassing on to familiarity the King had once begun: "Er—Miss Ethel—er—" "What?" said Ethel. And he corrected himself.

This order of things had not long been when one afternoon Ethel entered the drawing-room to find there her mother and the Whisker King sitting with their mutual gaze turned to the door upon her opening it, and between them an uneasy and hopeless barrenness of words, from which it took them a full minute to recover after Ethel had given her short "How do?" The girl realized in a flash that she was under discussion: her mother and the King had been talking her out. There was ample time before the King took his departure for her sus-

picion to find strengthening food in every sentence, intonation, and gesture of the elders; and her annoyance grew to a deep disgust, alternating with hot blasts of scornful indignation. The truth, however, was wholly, that on the instance of her appearance Mrs. Broadbent was saying: "Oh—Ethel! I'm afraid she is very much of a hoyden still, Mr. Gunning"; and this was answer to the King's inept, silence-breaking: "I think I saw your daughter with her friends this morning, Mrs. Broadbent."

Ethel's crowding disgusts caused her to behave not gracefully, as befits the daughter of the house to the guest. She eluded all attempts of the elders to draw her into conversation, and when the King, thus bullied in his hopes, rose to go, she said "Good-bye" with blank, expressionless simplicity, and took up a book on the instant; so that when the Whisker King, in all the elegance of his nature, turned at the door with an inane remark to help a graceful exit, she sat in reposeful absorption of its pages, as though she had endured him only in fevered suspense of her story.

"My dear, Ethel," remarked Mrs. Broadbent, on the King's softly-gentle closing of the door—"my dear Ethel, you should not be so brusque and difficult when people call; and to run to your book before Mr. Gunning had left the room was most rude. You must be careful of these things."

Mrs. Broadbent took her novel to the sofa, and composed herself; while Ethel remained stoically deaf, with her attention close in her book, till the mother, turning her pages, heard her daughter's voice strong and emphatic, above her: "Mamma! I won't be traded!"

Mrs. Broadbent looked up to find the girl facing her, tremulous with indignation. "What do you mean, Ethel?" "You know what I mean! I won't be traded! You have not—"

She turned, with quick thought, to leave the room, fearful of the words crowding to her lips.

Such was the incident of the Whisker King, from which Mrs. Broadbent justly, for her own peace and reputation as a mother, should have learned and did not. It is true she did not take the initiative in the prity conspiracy with Mrs. Margrove. There was no understanding between the two until after the bazaar, when Ralph and Ethel had formed a familiar companionship; and the bazaar might reasonably warrant conviction to the matronly mind, because the matronly mind is not used ever to consider our young male life at the West End bars. Ralph felt quite at home at a counter with a pretty girl behind it, and stayed at the front of Ethel's stall, with two short breaks, the whole of a long afternoon. He asked intimate questions about the goods, when chattering otherwise failed, and made very witty remarks about the people who bought at the stall, measuring all in the light of himself, subservient only, from gallantry, to that of Ethel. He spent at the rate of four-and-sixpence an hour (for he was a thrifty young man), and from time to time he purchased a rag doll.

From across the width of the room Mrs. Broadbent's artillery covered the pair at the stall. She was happy and satisfied. Other people's daughters were at the place, and she went about purring. Ralph was leaning with one elbow on Ethel's counter, his stick swinging pendulum-wise in his hand, and one ankle thrown gracefully across the other. Mrs. Broadbent's eyes indicated to Mrs. Margrove, who signalled back: "Yes, I have noticed."

Ralph was saying, "I don't like Miss Rawlings' rag dolls at all, don't you know; they've got such a beastly expression of countenance—what-a—"

He was getting-on well. The unimpassable Ethel, penned face foremost behind a counter, and with no retreat for her, was beginning to show signs of ultimate capitulation under the wearing process of Ralph's siege. Ralph thought her looking lovely, and felt pleased with himself, and superior at that moment to any man who should confront him. Ethel now avoided his eyes that continually saluted her, and complimented embarrassingly, at this enforced short range. When it was necessary for her glance to travel where he stood to intercept it, she hurried it round about by way of under his chin, and so escaped. She continued to be busy with her dolls and tea-cozies for long periods, and had recourse to plurality in cups of tea; because the tea was the object of a slow, smiling, spiteful struggle, among a crowd that hid a table at the farther end of the room, and occupied Ralph some minutes in the getting. When Ralph, finally consulting his watch, learned that he should, by appointment, be in another place, and withdrew, he turned involuntarily at the door to find the cause of his spontaneous act in Ethel's absorbed gaze frankly directed from the distance upon his retreating figure. Her eyes at once sprang away from his and became in a moment fascinated by the familiar outreaching of the town's arms that habitually blazoned the wall of its hall. She ended up very neatly by drawing the attention of a friend to some detail of it with an obvious gesture. Ralph admired her equipment in mother-wit, and felt more thoroughly pleased with himself as he left the place.

There was now a quiet easy and familiar relation between them: open admiration on the man's part, and quiet acceptance upon the woman's. Ralph was so completely satisfied that he should have succeeded thus well with a girl he had learned to know as captiously discriminating, critical and unimpassable, that he esteemed her for her high good taste, and was at one in sympathy.

Besides, to the London mouse a country town full of Queen Anne and old Georgian houses, and red tiles, and slow blue smoke, conduces to marriage as truly as a Devonshire lane to love.

Ethel and Ralph naturally met often among the social functions of summer-time in the country; and also unnaturally met, as it seemed to Ralph. Being a wise young man, and such a one whose word on the matter of a friend's engagement to a pale-smiling parson's daughter in black serge had been: "Well, I'm not going to be got in a hurry"; perhaps he was prone to observation. Ethel dined at the rectory, and was taken in to dinner by Ralph. Mrs. Margrove went

about that day caressing the thought of her astuteness. Ralph dined at the Broadbents, and took Ethel in to dinner.

I shall take her in, thought Ralph; and he took her. Mrs. Broadbent heard on a morning, from Mrs. Margrove, that Ralph was fishing down below the willows. An hour later Ethel was taking her little sister for a walk, "down below the willows, where it is shady," her mother directed: "she is getting so very brown!"

At last the scene that should have consummated the state introductory to as humdrum and inauspicious a marriage as ever was called a good match came about: for it was the leave-taking of Ralph, and leave-taking is most of all the occasion on which people confess intent to compass eternity with an ever-and-ever of inseparability. It was quite beautiful, too, that it should occur among the rhododendrons in the garden of no other than the Whisker King.

Ralph was there, and Ethel; and at a quarter past six a great crowd of people were collected in one part to take leave, while Ralph, in the more distant garden, said to his aunt: "When are you going?"

Mrs. Margrove replied in a low voice, looking about her the while as though her conversation was being watched: "Why don't you go and smoke in the shrubbery?"

"I think I will," said Ralph. He lit a cigarette, and as he turned to the blazing bushes he saw a flash of Ethel there beyond. He was conscious of a glad pulse, the afternoon had been dull for him, and he had seen nothing of her. Ethel, who had been taken to the shrubberies by her mother, and drolly shunted there, wandering happily, had caught Mrs. Margrove's eye, had noticed her speak to her nephew, and had seen Ralph turn towards her with the most complacent, self-satisfied expression of glorified man. "Isn't it lovely?" he said, joining her.

Ethel assented. She was somewhat flushed, and looked wifful, and so very charming in the light of a some-day wife. Ralph felt to the brim he must make love to her, though he dared not think where love-making to Ethel might lead him. In all her dainty, flimsy summer habit there among the flowers, what else could a man do? He tossed away his cigarette.

"Shall we sit down?" he said.

As they mutually turned to a seat near by he saw the figure of Mrs. Broadbent beyond, carrying out some obscure, purposeful manoeuvre. Open deceit crowned and robed her. She was stealing across his vision between the flower banks with cautious steps, and her face mask unguardedly composed in an expression of triumphant satisfaction: altogether most like a woman secretly creeping from the stilling of a teething baby.

"I am going away to-morrow," said Ralph automatically, as he held the vision between the flower banks with his reason should tender an explanation for her.

"Yes, you told me," said Ethel.

She sat as though by constraint. She felt her dignity touched by this man coming to her by suggestion of his aunt. There was a vague, high expectancy pulsing within her, which she did not perceive in any relation, and would not have admitted even to the secrecy of her own conscience. She twirled a cluster of blossoms in her fingers, and remained silent on making him stop for the favor of her candor.

There was that in the air of Ralph as if something were expected of him. The flowers, the seats, the fading daylight, the silence, the happy opportunity: all seemed waiting breathless for him to justify them. A passing distrust, called up by this eloquent pause, brought to him again the memory of the elder woman to blot out the crowding beauties and graces of the generous girl beside him.

"What do you say to some more strawberries?" he said, with immature purpose.

Ethel jumped up. "Yes, come on. I love being a pig."

So they had some strawberries instead.

MEASUREMENT OF DEW.

The measurement of dew has always been difficult because of the fact that no method heretofore has given exact results. In Das Wetter, M. Ferb describes a new sort of hydrometer which has given satisfactory results, and which is composed of a piece of paper which has been put through a special preparation and dipped in a chemical solution. This paper is exposed in a box placed during the night on the ground, the quantity of dew being indicated by the discolouration of the paper. A scale of tints is determined experimentally which is used for the purpose of comparison, there being further used three sorts of paper, the first for small quantities of dew, the second for large quantities, and the third for very heavy dew.

Cosmos.

The immediate cause of sleep is diminished circulation of blood in the brain. During natural sleep the nerve cells are gradually restored to their normal condition.

Give the Children

"FRUIT-A-TIVES" whenever the headache, the stomach gets upset, or Constipation troubles them. Little folk may take them every day in the year without fear of ill-effects. It's just like giving them ripe apples, oranges, figs and prunes. That's what

Fruit-a-tives

or Fruit Liver Tablets are. The fruit juices are so combined by our secret process, that the medicinal action is intensified many degrees. Nothing like them to keep the children plump and rosy—and free of the stomach and bowel troubles of childhood.

Equally effective with grown folk. 50 cents a box.

FRUITATIVES, LIMITED, OTTAWA.

IDYLLS OF THE MAIN DECK.

I.

She had the face of a little wax Madonna, and wore French heels to her smart deck shoes. The other women on board loved her with precisely the sort of love they feel for a sister who can always look cool and fresh, even off Aden in August. The second day out from Bombay all the men with one exception were admitted her devoted slaves. The exception was the chief engineer, who had a wife of his own in Pollockshields. He succumbed on the third, when he showed her round the engine-room. The report, however, that he presented her with a poem, composed by himself in honor of the occasion, was unfounded.

At last the scene that should have consummated the state introductory to as humdrum and inauspicious a marriage as ever was called a good match came about: for it was the leave-taking of Ralph, and leave-taking is most of all the occasion on which people confess intent to compass eternity with an ever-and-ever of inseparability. It was quite beautiful, too, that it should occur among the rhododendrons in the garden of no other than the Whisker King.

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"Isn't it glorious, sweetheart?" exclaimed the man. "I've just had it straight from the chief engineer—the propeller shaft has snapped, and we can't possibly get to Marseilles before Friday afternoon."

"Will that break your heart?"

"It's been a very jolly voyage," he said, encouragingly.

"Thank God!" replied the other fervently, as he watched his retreating figure. The doctor's confidence inspired him with fresh hope. He went on deck to enjoy it.

As he passed the first saloon alley-way he had a strange feeling that the ship was slowing down a little. He told himself that it was imagination, and went towards the rail to look at the waves. Through the soft darkness he could just see a man with a girl by his side a few yards in front of him. He had no intention of listening, but in the still air he could hear plainly what they were saying.

"Isn't it glorious, sweetheart?" exclaimed the man. "I've just had it straight from the chief engineer—the propeller shaft has snapped, and we can't possibly get to Marseilles before Friday afternoon."

She turned and looked at him with a queer little half smile.

"Yes, it would

